



By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A spokesman at the army command said the report "is untrue." He said Khalil is not a follower of any militia, but a Lebanese Army

late major as an honourable and patriotic officer who was not to blame for the course he had followed. (Related story, P. 3)

Jerusalem Post Reporter

During the cabinet's weekly session, the ministers stood in silence to honour Haddad's memory and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir paid his respects to him.

By AVI TEMKIN
Staff Economic Reporter

The Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel said yesterday that if the monthly inflation rate continues above 10 per cent, the labour federation will demand monthly C-o-L compensation payments.

The Treasury demanded yesterday that the Histadrut enter into immediate negotiations with it on the collective wage agreement and C-o-L arrangements for the April 1984-April 1986 period.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Maj. Sa'ad Haddad. Special efforts are being made to prevent hostile elements infiltrating into the area under pretext of attending Haddad's funeral or coming to pay condolence visits to his family.

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Rumsfeld briefed Defence Minister Moshe Arens on his talks

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Post has learned that last Friday afternoon, signs at the entrance to the Russian Orthodox mission in Jerusalem across the street from police head

Yesterday's explosion occurred at 9 a.m., when a nun opened the door.

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

By AVI TEMKIN
Staff Economic Reporter

Histadrut three

Economic observers expect infla-

Other items which showed consistent below average price increases were clothing and footwear. These rose 159.2 per cent during the year.

Jerusalem Post Staff

Hillel Dudai, the Treasury official responsible for wages offered three alternatives — a IS4,000 raise to workers who earn less than IS40,000 a month, a one-time payment of

The Histadrut demanded all civil servants receive monthly payments of IS5,000 which should be updated in accordance with the cost-of-living allowance increase. These

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Shalev, who is also director of El-Isra electronics, said that he did not have enough money to buy raw materials.

employees and the Histadrut. "We can incite workers against (the manufacturers) — "and we have many reasons to do so," he warned.

returned the fire with support from the U.S. Navy ships offshore. He said there were no American casualties.

Yesterday was the first time that the U.S. Navy fired against artillery positions in Lebanon since December 18, when the guided missile cruiser Ticonderoga and the destroyer Tattall fired 60 shells a

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(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

We apologise to those of our readers in the Jezreel and Jordan Valley and in Galilee, along the Afula-Tiberias line, who did not receive their newspapers last Friday. Deliveries were not made because of an unforeseen transportation problem beyond our control.

We will make every effort to avoid such mishaps in the future.

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

Destination	MIN	MAX	WIND	SEA
AMSTERDAM	4	38	4	4
BRUSSELS	3	38	4	4
BIRMINGHAM	20	28	29	4
COPENHAGEN	11	13	4	4
FRANKFURT	1	34	2	4
GENEVA	5	41	13	4
HONG KONG	17	22	22	4
JOHANNESBURG	18	24	23	4
LESSON	11	22	14	4
LONDON	1	34	2	4
MADRID	2	28	5	4
MONTREAL	12	10	16	4
NEW YORK	4	27	1	4
OSLO	9	16	1	4
PARIS	4	28	13	4
RUDE DE JANKING	23	33	108	4
SAO PAULO	21	20	31	4
STOCKHOLM	6	32	37	4
TOKYO	1	14	2	4
TOYONTO	10	14	2	4
VIENNA	1	30	3	4
ZURICH	2	33	3	4

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Cloudy to partly cloudy, rain in most parts of the country clearing up in the afternoon.

Location	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	42	7-13	11
Golan	72	6-11	9
Nahariya	69	10-14	14
Safed	82	9-14	8
Haifa Port	81	12-14	15
Tiberias	81	11-18	18
Nazareth	76	9-13	14
Afula	84	10-14	15
Shomron	73	9-17	13
Tel Aviv	75	12-17	17
B-G Airport	66	11-17	21
Jericho	48	12-21	21
Gaza	73	11-17	18
Beersehe	59	7-16	17
Eilat	42	9-18	18

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. Aura Herzog yesterday welcomed at Beit Hanassi the participants attending a memorial meeting for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on the anniversary of his birth. The memorial meeting, sponsored by the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel and the Committee for the Martin Luther King Memorial Forest in Israel, was held at Moadon Haoleh. Among the participants were Rose Sue Bernstein, director of the American Cultural Centre in Tel Aviv, the Rev. Robert Lindsey, pastor of the Jerusalem Baptist Congregation, Rabbi Henry Skirball, vice-president AACI, and Leonore Siegelman of Washington, D.C., vice-chairman of the memorial forest committee.

The plenary session of the World WIZO Executive opens today at Rebecca Sieff WIZO House, Tel Aviv, with the participation of the presidents of the WIZO federations of: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

DEPARTURES

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek for Geneva, by invitation of ORT, for three days of discussions about special ORT projects.

U.S. official arrives

Dorcas Hardy, U.S. assistant secretary for the development of human resources, arrived here last night at the head of an American delegation to sign a protocol of cooperation on welfare between Israel and the U.S.

She was met at Ben-Gurion Airport by Deputy Labour and Social Affairs Minister Ben-Zion Rubin. Hardy and Labour Minister Aharon Uzan will sign the protocol this evening. The delegation will be visiting Project Renewal in Jerusalem's I. Ganim neighbourhood as well as other welfare projects in Jerusalem and Galilee.

LASERS. — Doctors in Shanghai say they now have a cure for children who wet their beds — laser beams aimed at acupuncture points.

Wazzan, Salem go to Islamic summit

BEIRUT. — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salem left Beirut for Morocco yesterday to take part in the Islamic summit, which is to open in Casablanca today.

In a statement at Beirut airport, Wazzan said Lebanon would seek support at the summit for its attempts to end the Israeli occupation of the South and regain sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

Salem is to meet the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers, Abdel-Halim Khaddam and Prince Saud al-Faisal, in Morocco today for

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

No mail, trains, but some strikes seen ending

Jerusalem Post Staff

The country's postal workers are expected to go back to work on Wednesday — at least for the time being — and the Agriculture Ministry dispute may also be on the point of resolution. On the other hand, the railway workers, who began striking yesterday, will meet today to decide on their next step and Interior Ministry employees are continuing their partial strike.

The emergency committee of the Union of Local Authorities has demanded a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, as partial strikes escalate in bankrupt local councils.

Most postal services around the country were closed yesterday, as workers protested against the failure of three weeks of negotiations with the Treasury and the Communications Ministry over the erosion of their wages.

A total of 107 vital ministry workers, including those who unload international mail at Ben-Gurion Airport and who operate telegram services in emergencies, returned to work following the issuance of back-to-work orders. The rest of the postal workers say they will remain away until Wednesday morning.

The country's 320 postal agencies, staffed on a contractual basis, continued to operate, but the only services they could provide were the selling of stamps and the operation of the postal bank. No letters were sent.

The Jerusalem District Labour Court did not accede to the government's request to order all the postal workers back to their jobs. It will continue hearings at noon tomorrow.

At the Agriculture Ministry, where

employees have been on partial strike for over a week to protest against plans to fire 160 tenured workers, a breakthrough occurred last week and the strike may be over by tomorrow.

The plan, reportedly reached at a meeting between Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper and Histadrut Trade Union Department head Israel Kessar, involves freezing the firings and opening talks on reorganization of the ministry to make it more efficient.

The 2,000 workers of Israel Railways began a general strike yesterday, demanding a 30 per cent increase in wages. They also demanded that their pay be pegged to industrial workers.

Today, the workers plan to hold a general meeting in Tel Aviv to decide on further steps.

Interior Ministry workers continue their sanctions — started two weeks ago — despite the fact that a representative of the Civil Service Commission met with employee representatives yesterday in an effort to settle the dispute.

"There has been no progress, and we are keeping right on," a staff committee leader told *The Jerusalem Post*. Angry because more than half of the ministry's manpower complement is still assigned low grades on the Civil Service Uniform Pay Scale, the workers are refusing to issue passports and birth certificates, or transfer funds from the Treasury to the local authorities.

The bitterness among the Interior Ministry staff was highlighted by a public statement they issued showing the long list of so-called "specific increments" paid to employees of other government ministries but not to them. Among those cited are the following:

Health Ministry: a "hospital increment" for the clerk who fills out birth and death certificates; **Communications Ministry:** special extra payment for operating the franking and typing machines and for emptying mailboxes and public telephone token boxes. **Courthouse employees:** clothing allowances of IS30,000 per year and pay bonuses for persons operating computers; **State Comptroller's Office:** a flat-rate monthly allowance for travel and meals, and a special increment for employees who write up the investigators' reports on agencies reviewed by the State Comptroller.

The refusal to transfer funds to the local authorities has sharpened the already difficult situation in towns around the country. The emergency committee of the Union of Local Authorities has demanded a meeting with Shamir, Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad, and Interior Minister Yosef Burg. The meeting was described as "a first step before implementing other measures"; but a number of local authorities are already paralyzed by strikes and partial strikes.

The central committee of the Histadrut Teachers Union decided last night that the union will fight any cuts in teaching hours, teaching of enrichment subjects, such as music or art, or dismissal of teachers. Within the next few days talks will be held between the union and the Education Ministry on the issue. The union warned that if these negotiations are not satisfactory, sanctions or strikes may become necessary.

(Compiled from reports by Judy Siegel, Aaron Sittner and Yitzhak Oked)

Angry crowd shoves past guards into Defence Ministry

By HIRSH GOODMAN

The scene was total bedlam. The two guards behind the counter in the hut that serves as the entrance to the Defence Ministry said yesterday that they never knew more than 60 people could squeeze into the structure at one time.

A tall, grey-haired but youngish man, who claimed to represent the works committee, refused entry to everyone. He was impervious to pleas and argument from a public that could not understand why the ministry was being struck at 8:30 a.m., when the radio had said the

strike would begin at 10 a.m.

One man said he had worked through the night in order to leave his Tivon home at 5 a.m. with the bid he was submitting for consideration in a defence contract, to make the 10 a.m. deadline. Tears, threats and persuasion all failed to sway the workers' representative, who would neither give his name nor explain what was going on.

The two guards, overwhelmed by the simultaneous screams of 60-odd people in their usually orderly wooden hut, gave up trying to be helpful at around 9 a.m. It was out of their hands, they explained. Even

an angry call from a senior personage in the ministry to let this reporter in was of no avail.

By 9:15 the public had had enough. Encouraged by the arrival of dozens of equally frustrated newcomers, the "veterans" in the hut, who had been trying to reason with the nameless workers' representative for 45 minutes, decided to act. Their small group at the forefront of the crowd, as if under silent command, suddenly shoved to the door, yelling at one of the guards to press the electronic latch, and leading a mass stampede into the ministry compound.

There is no way of knowing whether all those who rushed by the spluttering and furious workers' representative were authorized to enter one of the most sensitive security areas in Israel. And there is no way of knowing whether any were able to complete their business. Most of the ministry staff were convinced there would be no public arriving yesterday morning, and so most were not at their desks. The Defence Ministry last night issued a statement asking the public not to call at the ministry during the current labour action. This does not apply to the rehabilitation offices, which remain open.

Court rejects plea to close FIBI earlier

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The district labour court yesterday rejected a Histadrut request to issue an order forbidding the First International Bank from staying open late to receive customers.

The Histadrut argued that the negotiations between the bank and its employees on work arrangements to keep the bank open until 7 p.m. were carried out without the participation of the labour federation and were therefore against the terms of the collective agreement binding all bank employees. The bank argued that the ques-

tion of remaining open late was outside the terms of the collective agreement, and therefore the court should throw out the request. The bank's attorney stressed that the agreement permitting the bank to remain open allowed any employee to work according to his previous working hours.

The court decided not to issue a temporary injunction forbidding the bank to remain open. It scheduled a discussion of the question for January 22, but urged the sides to reach an out of court agreement before then.

Bank share holders given more time

Post Economic Reporter

Holders of bank shares will have until February 17 to decide whether to sell their shares or freeze them in savings schemes. The Ministerial Economic Committee decided yesterday.

The original deadline was Friday, January 20.

Bank share holders can either sell their shares at current market prices, or invest them to a maximum of IS500,000 for four or six years in

savings schemes. The extension is intended to enable kibbutzim owning bank shares to join the schemes. The committee decided that kibbutzim will be able to freeze the bank shares in packages of IS500,000 one package for every two members.

Shares owned by children managed by their legal guardians can also be deposited in the schemes.

Cairo-bound airliner makes Israel landing

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A KLM airliner flying from Amsterdam to Cairo landed yesterday evening at Ben-Gurion Airport because the Cairo airport was closed due to stormy weather. It is the first time that a plane flying to an Arab country has chosen Israel as an alternative landing site.

The captain of the plane sought permission to land in Israel despite the fact that among the 120 passengers were Arab citizens of countries hostile to Israel. The passengers were not allowed to disembark and the plane left two hours later when Cairo weather conditions improved.

BAKERY FINED. — The Davidovitch bakery in Kiryat Ata has been fined IS7,000 after two of its loaves were found to contain traces of sewer rat, soot and machine oil.

Ghali: Egypt and France reviving M.E. peace plan

CAIRO (Reuter). — Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali, said yesterday that Egypt and France were seeking to revive a joint Middle East peace plan, which basically calls for Palestinian self-determination.

Ghali told reporters on his return from a tour of France, Benin, Togo and the Ivory Coast that his talks in Paris were focused on how to put the plan to UN Security Council members without being vetoed by the Soviet Union and the U.S.

The plan had been submitted to the Security Council but was shelved before its discussion at the request of Egypt and France.

Tackling inflation should be top priority too—Mandelbaum

By AVI TEMKIN

Differences of opinion between the Treasury and the Bank of Israel on economic policy surfaced in an official document released yesterday by the bank's governor. The document recommended the adoption of a total price freeze.

In his Report on the Increase of the Means of Payment governor Moshe Mandelbaum said that efforts to fight inflation should not be relegated by the Treasury to second priority. Controlling the inflation, together with improving the country's balance of payments, should be the prime target of economic policy.

This contradicts Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad's stated position that the rate of inflation will fall slowly and that policy should be directed primarily at solving Israel's balance of payments problems.

In his recommendations for economic policy, Mandelbaum proposes a two-stage approach for

the application of economic measures.

The first stage, says the governor, should include a 7 per cent cut in public spending. The second stage should feature a complete price freeze undertaken in conjunction with the Histadrut and private employers. A further 7 per cent in public spending should also be achieved.

Mandelbaum's report marks the first time the bank has publicly recommended a price freeze. In the past it has limited itself to supporting cuts in the budget.

Mandelbaum also raises a demand for which he had been criticized at the cabinet in the past days, namely that the government should legislate to prevent the printing of money to finance its activities. Only by borrowing or by collecting taxes could the government finance its activities, according to Mandelbaum's proposal.

Mandelbaum also recommended that the public be encouraged to save. Better terms should be offered to potential savers.

HISTADRUT

(Continued from Page One) trade union department, went to Industry House to sign an agreement with the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations on the new C-o-L increment.

The Treasury insisted after yesterday's cabinet meeting that Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad was still supported by the other cabinet members on the efforts to end the current wave of labour unrest in the public sector.

Despite this, ministry officials conceded that serious doubts about Cohen-Orgad's position had been raised by some ministers during the meeting.

Cohen-Orgad told the ministers that the Treasury was prepared to compensate only low income workers for the erosion in their wages.

The minister stressed that he hoped to reach a compromise with the unions within the week but added that he will demand that the labour federation enter into immediate talks for the coming collective wage agreement that will be effective for the fiscal years 1984/85 and 1985/86.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, commenting on Cohen-Orgad's explanation about the problem of compensation for wage erosion in the lower brackets, noted that the information supplied by the minister had been "meagre."

Burg said the strikes and tensions generated by the negotiations over the coming national wages and cost-

of-living agreements should be considered separately from the suffering caused by erosion in the value of wages.

He said the damage done by the erosion was "not a short-term issue but an immediate issue and the damage done has to be remedied without any delay whatsoever."

Deputy Premier David Levy said it was an oversimplification to accuse the Histadrut of being behind the ferment among the wage earners and to ignore the real erosion that had cut the value of wages. It was equally an oversimplification to describe the ferment as politically inspired, he said.

Levy said the problem besetting the low wage earners could not be solved inside the cabinet by a simple decision. It could only be solved by a negotiating process, he said.

(Compiled from reports by Joshua Brillant, Avi Temkin and Asher Wolfish)

Bank Hapoalim report on Levinson in 12 days

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut central committee yesterday turned down a proposal from the Shinui faction to debate the alleged irregularities by the former chairman of Bank Hapoalim, Ya'acov Levinson.

The labour federation announced that the two bank directors investigating the allegations, Shraga Rothman and Amiram Sivan, will present their report to the Histadrut Executive in 10-12 days.



Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat (right) and his deputy Dov Ben-Meir call for a national unity government yesterday.

TA mayor, deputy call for national unity

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat (Likud) and his deputy, Dov Ben-Meir (Alignment) yesterday called for a national unity government of the Likud and Alignment.

"If we don't unite immediately, we don't have a chance of overcoming the crucial situation in which Israel is today," Lahat and Ben-Meir said at a press conference yesterday. Lahat said that a "national rescue government" formed of Likud and Alignment members, without the religious parties and headed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, was imperative, for only drastic and immediate action could save the country from the mess it is in.

On the basis of a public opinion poll indicating that 75 per cent of

Tel Aviv's residents favour the Likud-Alignment coalition formed in Tel Aviv, Lahat and Ben-Meir said the Israeli public wants and needs a national unity government.

"We must put aside ideological disagreements and act together immediately," they said, noting that a majority of 90 to 96 Knesset members would give the government the power to act against economic disaster, without being at the mercy of religious and other marginal parties.

Lahat said he did not consult with Shamir or any members of the Liberal Party, to which he belongs. Ben-Meir said that at least 15 Knesset members — seven of them from the Alignment — supported the idea of a national unity government, and urged Alignment members to "rise above their personal ambitions for the good of the state."

Three from Deir Hanna family killed in truck-car collision

CARMIEL (Itim). — Three members of the same family from the village of Deir Hanna were killed yesterday morning in a collision between a car and an army truck near Mitzpe Nekofa on the Amiad-Parod road in Galilee.

Killed were Shehada Atwan, his wife Amis and his son Yussuf, who was driving. The car was so badly damaged that the bodies had to be removed with welding torches.

In a collision between two cars on the Maale Shomron-Karnei

Shomron road in Samaria, four people were injured and taken to the Meir Hospital in Kfar Sava for treatment.

On the Ashkelon-Ashdod road yesterday, where there have been a number of fatal accidents in recent weeks, there was a demonstration by about 500 persons. They demanded the immediate repair and widening of the road "despite the economic crisis." Ashkelon Mayor Eli Dayan said that investment in improving the road was "no less important than investing in security."

INFLATION

(Continued from Page One)

and only 4.3 per cent last month. The low December rises reflect the end of season sales which were held earlier than usual.

Health service costs rose a low 7.7 per cent in December, although over the year they went up alongside the general average, some 185.1 per cent.

Food prices, however, went up faster than average inflation during last year, rising 209.4 per cent in 1983, and 13.5 per cent last month. This reflected the Treasury's policy in recent months of cutting subsidies for basic commodities.

Prices of flats also increased faster than the average, both during 1983 and last month. In December flat prices rose 13.3 per cent, bringing the total increase for last year to 196.6 per cent.

Culture and education services went up by 13 per cent last month and by 191.4 per cent over the entire year.

Close to average price hikes during last year were registered in furniture and home appliances (10.9 per cent last month and 187.6 per cent for the whole year) and transport and postal services (12 per cent in December and 187.6 during 1983).

Miscellaneous items, such as cigarettes, personal services, baby sitting services and others, registered large price increases last year, around 225 per cent, including

13.7 per cent increases last month. The highest rise in this group was registered by cigarettes, up by more than 305 per cent last year. In contrast, rents in key money flats rose just 77.8 per cent.

Among those products showing the largest increases (above 210 per cent) were basic commodities such as bread, milk, cooking oil and margarine.

Charges linked to the dollar, such as private medicine services, organized trips, dentists' fees, rents and flat prices, registered increases above 200 per cent.

Contrary to expectations, the bureau's figures showed that during 1983 the basket of goods and services consumed by low income families went up at almost the same rate as that consumed by higher income families. The basket of the poorest 10 per cent of families was 192.7 per cent dearer at the end of December than at the end of 1982. That of the richest 10 per cent of families went up 191.8 per cent.

Prices of transportation services used by the richest 10 per cent of families rose 194 per cent, while the rest of transportation for the poorest 10 per cent rose 177.4 per cent over the year.

Health service charges for the lowest income bracket rose 190 per cent, compared to 183 per cent for the richest families. Price of flats and rental charges went up by 202 per cent for poor families, but only by 195 per cent for rich families.

The Jerusalem Rubin Academy of Music and Dance mourns the death of

PAUL BEN-HAIM

Veteran Israeli composer and the Academy's first pedagogical adviser, and extends condolences to the family.

ACUM —

Society of Composers, Authors and Music Publishers in Israel, mourns the death of

PAUL BEN-HAIM

Honorary Chairman of the Society and one of its first members.

Board of Directors

Israel Music Publications

and

Jerusalem Records

mourn the passing of Israel's foremost composer

PAUL BEN-HAIM

and extend condolences to the family

With great sorrow, we announce the passing of our dear father, grandfather and great-grandfather

AARON GOLDSTEIN

of Netanya and Monsey, NY

Beloved husband of Children:

Rose Eichler Goldstein Myron Goldstein

Jay and Malki Goldstein Barbra and Sam Galy

Rita and Marc Kromelow

The funeral will take place at Har Hamenuhot cemetery, Jerusalem (Gush 8, Heika 9, Shura 3), approximately one and a half hours after arrival of the coffin on El Al Flight 002 at 3:20 p.m. today, Monday, January 16.

Further information: Tel. 02-717756. Shiva in Monsey, New York.

Welcome Back to Israel from the United States

Dalia Lowry Jerusalem's popular public stenographer. Saul Volech of Philadelphia Israel Bond and community leader. Prof. Simon Chasid of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Harriet Galar of Hull, Mass., and Jerusalem, Hadassah leader.

From the Dept. Yehiel and Ruth Glowsky Langston Hospitality Foundation, One Maps Street, Jerusalem.

Herzog due to leave on Zaire, Liberia visit

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Chaim Herzog leaves tomorrow for an eight-day state visit to Zaire and Liberia, at the invitation of Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Samuel Doe.

Herzog, accompanied by his wife Leah and four Beit Hanassi staffers, will leave on a special flight following a farewell ceremony at Ben-Gurion Airport. During the trip to Zaire, Herzog will discuss bilateral relations and will spend time with the local Jewish community.

The visit has aroused considerable interest on the African continent, and the BBC's African Service recently sent a correspondent to interview the president about Israeli ties with Africa.

A colourful reception in Zaire will be waiting for the presidential party, with Mobutu and his wife at its head. In addition to a military guard of honour a folklore troupe of native dancers will perform and a guard mounted on camels and horses will be on hand.

Herzog will receive an honorary doctorate from a university in Liberia.

Freed suspect re-arrested in murder of Maya Zinger

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two persons have been arrested in connection with the murder of 7-year-old Maya Zinger in Jerusalem last November. One, a 36-year-old man, had been arrested previously in the case, and the other, a 30-year-old man, was described as a "person to the police." They are expected to be brought to the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court today for a hearing.

Yehonatan Zinger, 36, was found barely alive in late November after being badly burned on a camp fire on a side road near Hadassah Hospital in Ein Karem. She survived for four days before dying, and on her deathbed she gave police information regarding her attacker.

The 36-year-old man provided the police with an alibi at the time of his arrest a few days after Zinger died. The alibi seemed to be solid, but police sources said after the man was released that they still suspected he was involved in the case.

El negotiate with Treasury in Diaspora Museum—Lahat

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

EL AVIV. — Beth Hatefutsoth — the Diaspora Museum — will close the end of this month unless the Finance Ministry transfers funds to Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat, chairman of the museum's public committee, said yesterday.

Lahat said he would negotiate with the Finance Ministry to change the wage agreement signed with Beth Hatefutsoth's workers, if this could result in the ministry cancelling the "freeze" on Beth Hatefutsoth's funds. The ministry stopped Beth Hatefutsoth's funds on the 1st of the month in protest against

the wage agreement, which the ministry says violates the national wage agreement.

"Even if Beth Hatefutsoth's wage agreement does violate the overall wage agreement, that is no reason to close the museum," said Lahat, noting that the museum did not ask for a larger budget this year and even volunteered to cut its budget by 10 per cent.

Commenting on an Education Ministry report on irregularities in the museum last week, Lahat said most of these irregularities have been corrected. Lahat promised to study the report, prepared six months ago, and correct anything which might have been overlooked.

No let-up in supply of porno films

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The demand for pornographic movie fare continued unabated in 1983, and so did the supply, "ehoshat Justman, chairman of the Film and Theatre Censorship Board, told reporters in Jerusalem yesterday.

Justman said that of the 284 films submitted to the body for approval — as required by law — 33 were permitted for persons 16 years and older, another 33 for viewers over 18 and seven films were banned altogether for being "violent, ghoulish or pornographic." In addition, 45 hard-core porno films were seized after being shown in public with a forced stamp of approval.

Justman said his 24-member council wants the law to give it the power to shut down theatres for periods of time as a penalty. At present, the penalty for violation of the law is a fine of 150,000.

He added that council members are very careful not to allow political views to colour their judgement of films and plays. Last year, not a single play, out of the 53 scripts submitted for review, was rejected, he said.

Israel is island of conservation, says Herzog

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Species which have become extinct in neighbouring countries have survived in Israel because of local conservation efforts, President Chaim Herzog told representatives of the country's environmental bodies at Beit Hanassi yesterday.

One such species is the leopard, which is currently flourishing in the Judean Desert.

Speaking in advance of next week's Nature Protection Week, Herzog called Israel an island of

conservation in the Middle East.

Herzog added, however, that the country's watercourses, on which this year's week will focus, are in a sorry state, having changed from sites of beauty to carriers of sewage.

MK Shoshana Arbel-Almosino, head of the Knesset Ecology Committee, noted that on a recent tour by the committee along the Yarkon River, the members were shocked at the state of the stream. She said concrete steps are being taken to improve it.

Pensioners union to meet today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A demand to link pensions to the average wage in the economy will be one of the resolutions discussed at today's Histradut Pensioners' Union conference at Beit Hanassi.

At a press conference yesterday, Uriel Abrahamowitz, chairman of the union, said only 16 per cent of the country's retirees have incomes that approximate the average wage.

Two-thirds of pensioners in the lowest 30 per cent of the country's income distribution, he said.

In addition to these and other economic matters, the 801 delegates representing more than 350,000 pensioners, will also discuss ways of increasing retirees' participation in the country's political and social life.

The opening session will be addressed by President Chaim Herzog.

Major Sa'ad Haddad is to be laid to rest today

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MARJAYOUN. — The Sunday morning quiet of this Southern Lebanon border village was shattered by bursts of automatic fire from Kalashnikov rifles, as the men of its militia honoured the late Major Sa'ad Haddad.

The funeral rites for the most famous son of this Christian village started at 10 a.m. yesterday with the carrying of his coffin from his home. The rites are to be concluded this afternoon with a 21-gun salute in the village cemetery, where the major is to be buried.

The brown wooden coffin was borne on the outstretched arms of Haddad's friends and comrades-in-arms, who took turns holding it high over their heads as the procession wound through the narrow village streets to the cultural centre, accompanied by the pealing bells of the Greek Catholic Church nearby.

Villagers lined the short route to the church, which was adorned by Lebanese flags at half mast and coloured posters of the major. The women wept loudly, the men silently. From the houses women cast rose petals and sweets on the passing coffin.

Inside the club building the coffin was placed on a white platform. The priests recited prayers as the men and women mourners separated into different rooms.

The Greek Catholic Archbishop of Sidon, Arnaoutis Sha'er, was among the many mourners from all over Southern Lebanon who came to pay their last respects yesterday.

Early this morning the coffin is to be taken to the parade ground of the fort in the village which served as Haddad's headquarters, to lie in state.

and army of Lebanon will be represented. All the eulogies will be said in the church.

At 12:30 the funeral procession is to leave for the village cemetery. Wreaths will be placed on the grave and the funeral will conclude with a 21-gun salute.

Last October, while in Haifa for a medical checkup, Haddad gave an interview to Yedioth Aharonot reporter Semadar Perry, in which he confided to her his "spiritual will." In keeping with his wishes, Perry did not publish it until yesterday. Some excerpts.

"I ask to be remembered as one who never worked for someone...but only on behalf of Lebanon. Only the good of the homeland concerned me all these years...I sacrificed my family life for this purpose...my wife deserves a medal..."

"The Israeli public must know that we appreciate Israel's sacrifices in Lebanon...We shall always be grateful...If God helps us to achieve our goal, the ultimate achievement will be Israel's and Lebanon's together...and this will be the basis for peace in the Middle East... The future of both countries lies together..."

"I hope the day comes when the Lebanese learn from Israel what true love of the homeland is..."

The coffin was preceded by two men bearing the major's portrait in the dress uniform of the Lebanese Army, and his medals pinned on a black velvet cushion. Two village priests walked with them silently. Behind the coffin, which was surrounded by armed militiamen, walked Haddad's family and friends.



A dog and its handler are part of the investigation yesterday into the grenade blast at the Russian Orthodox convent in Ein Karem (Rahumim Israeli)

POLICE BLAMING

(Continued from Page One)

Interior Minister Yosef Burg denounced the latest attack. He promptly appointed an inter-departmental committee to help direct efforts to capture the perpetrators in the most recent incident and to solve the earlier attacks.

There are already three special investigations into the attacks. The police, the General Security Services and the army have all allocated special manpower to the probe.

Inspector-General Rav Nitzav Arye Itzhan and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek also condemned the grenade attack. Itzhan called it a "criminal and despicable act," saying that the police are working closely with the General Security Services. Kolek commented bitterly that "not everybody in the government seems to be taking this matter seriously."

At a reception in Kolek's office for a group of police officers who recently arrested leading Jerusalem gangland figures, Kolek said he has not "heard much from the leading figures in the government" condemning Terror Against Terror. The mayor warned that "the same hand that acts today against Christian and Moslem institutions, could act elsewhere" unless the group is caught.

Film of jail murder 'shows nothing'

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The video film shot in Ramle jail at the time of the murder of prisoner Haim Shoshan does not show anything, according to the attorney of Herzl Avitan, one of those accused of Shoshan's death. The attorney yesterday told the Tel Aviv District Court that the film only showed "routine activities" of the jail.

Avitan, Shmaia Angel and Ya'acov Shemesh are all accused of the murder of fellow-prisoner Shoshan. Avitan's attorney said the police had leaked information to the news media, saying that the video film showed a "reconstruction" of the murder, in order to influence the judges.

The charge against the three men is that they improvised knives, with which they stabbed Shoshan 131 times in the head and neck last November 16. They subsequently threw the knives into the sewage pit, the charge says.

Avitan's attorney said the only prosecution evidence which he had been shown was the video film, which did not show "a struggle, a murder, a body or blood — nothing."

The court ruled that Israeli judges are not likely to be influenced by reports in the media and therefore did not relate to the accusations of Avitan's attorney.

The trial continues next week.

Tel Aviv-to-Paris jet delayed by bomb threat

ATHENS (Reuters). — A Trans-World Airways plane en route from Tel Aviv to Paris made an emergency landing at Athens airport yesterday after a hoax bomb threat, police said.

A search revealed nothing and the plane later took off for Paris.

Zamir blasts rabbis who ban Jews, Arabs living together

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir has condemned recent rabbinical opinions which stated that Jews and Arabs should not be allowed to live in the same building. He called for public condemnation of any such decree.

against any discrimination against any law abiding non-Jew who wants to live among us in his way, according to his religion and belief."

"The hatred of strangers," continued Berenson in the 1972 opinion, "has a double curse; it corrupts the humanity of the hater, as well as harms the innocent who is hated."

In a letter to Housing Minister David Levy, Zamir quoted from the Declaration of Independence, which said Israel would provide "equal social and political rights to all its citizens, without regard to religion, race or sex."

Zamir also quoted from a Supreme Court opinion written by Justice Zvi Berenson, in which the court declared that, "as a result of our own bitter taste of persecution, we must beware and be on guard

Levy had asked for the attorney-general to comment on a letter from a Mazeret Batva rabbi, who wrote that Arabs should not be allowed to live in the same buildings as Jews. A similar rabbinical opinion was given recently in Upper Nazareth. Zamir replied that the law requires that all public agencies not discriminate between Jews and non-Jews, "in matters of the sale or lease of flats" or in "any other matter."

Nursing care for elderly to be implemented in April

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Nursing Care Law, which is supposed to provide a wide range of household, community and institutional services for the elderly, is to be put into effect in April, according to Deputy Minister of Social Affairs Ben-Zion Rubin.

Rubin was interviewed yesterday after he spoke at a symposium at the Hebrew University marking the 25th anniversary of the HomeMaker Service, known in Hebrew as Sherut Matav (an acronym for *metaplot bait*). The service is a non-profit organization employing 750 paraprofessional workers who provide personal care and help in running households for the retarded, the chronically ill, the aged and other families in need.

Rubin said the ministry and the National Insurance Institute are now formulating the regulations to implement the Nursing Care Law,

which would then be submitted to the Knesset Committee on Labour and Social Affairs for approval. He said there is now 157 billion in the NII fund set up to finance the law, about half of which would be used for building geriatric hospitals, old age homes and other institutions for the elderly.

He said that many more needy elderly persons would be able to benefit from the services provided by Matav once the law went into effect. Today most of the services are paid for by welfare bureaus and other public agencies, with the rest paid by the clients themselves.

The law was passed three years ago. A government commission took more than two years to survey existing services for the aged and formulate recommendations, and for the past six months the Ministry of Social Affairs and the NII have been translating the proposals into specific regulations.

Kibbutzniks call for withdrawal from Lebanon

Some 500 members of southern kibbutzim yesterday demonstrated in front of the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem for the immediate withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon.

Minister Yosef Burg, who spoke about love for the country as expressed in the historical sources of Judaism. (Itim)

If you think times are tough; consider the less fortunate around you.



The fourth annual Forsake Me Not Fund — to maintain and improve services for the aged. Budgetary cuts and the difficult economic situation have placed these services in dire jeopardy. Please, contribute.

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'Kidnapped' American soldier found in a German barn

SCHWABISCH-GMUEND, West Germany (AP). — An American soldier reported kidnapped by German anti-missile protesters was found unharmed yesterday in a barn more than 150 kilometers from where he disappeared 43 hours earlier, authorities said.

No arrests were reported.

U.S. Army officials said Liam Fowler, 21, was being questioned by German police at a hospital in Miesbach, near Munich, where he was treated for exposure.

"He's fine. He suffered no apparent physical injuries and is doing well," said a spokesman for the 56th Field Artillery "Pershing" Brigade to which Fowler is assigned in Schwabisch-Gmuend.

German police and U.S. Army officials were able to provide only few details about the case.

"Everything we have points to an actual kidnapping, but at the same time, the thing was handled in such a slipshod fashion that it couldn't have been done by anyone who knew what they were doing," said one source.

Bavarian Radio quoted Fowler as saying he had been thrown out of a car yesterday morning by four Germans. The report could not be confirmed.

Fowler was found just before dawn huddled under a blanket in a barn owned by farmer Alexander Mehner, who told the Associated Press he initially "thought he was dead."

Sudan thief's hand, foot to be chopped off

KHARTOUM (AP). — The Sudanese Court of Appeal has endorsed a sentence for chopping off a hand and a foot of a convict, the Sudan news agency said yesterday. This will be the first double-limb amputation since President Gaafar Nimeiri decreed the Islamic penal code last September.

The court endorsed on Saturday the hand-leg chopping sentence passed by a criminal court on Jamal

Mohammed Hussein, who was convicted of posing as a security officer and abducting an unidentified man at gunpoint. A date for the amputations has not been set.

Three convicted Sudanese thieves have had their right hands chopped off since last September. The amputations are carried out in public and the convicts are anesthetized and blindfolded before the chopping.

Did Bonn counter-spies see double in gay bar?

COLOGNE (AP). — Police said yesterday they have found a gay bar habitué bearing a striking resemblance to Lt. Gen. Guenter Kiessling, who reportedly was dismissed as NATO deputy commander on grounds of homosexuality. This has raised the question whether Kiessling's dismissal was the result of a case of mistaken identity. A police spokesman said in a telephone interview that the unidentified look-alike was questioned and released Saturday night. He is not suspected of having committed any crime, authorities said, adding

that his name is being kept secret to protect his right of privacy.

Police refused to confirm or deny that photographs of the man were sent to Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, who dismissed Kiessling on December 31. Woerner has said without elaboration that Kiessling was let go, because he posed a "high security risk" to the nation.

Kiessling later said Woerner told him in a letter he was being retired early, because there was evidence he travelled in homosexual circles.

Kiessling, a 58-year-old bachelor, repeatedly has denied having ever

had homosexual relations or visiting the gay bars where he supposedly was observed by military counter-intelligence agents.

West German newspapers reported that a Kiessling "double" frequented homosexual bars in Cologne and that the man identified himself to other patrons as "Juergen from the Bundeswehr (armed forces)." The man was reported to be a former army guard.

The police spokesman said Woerner had requested help from local police in following up the reports of a Kiessling look-alike.

The ministry was informed of the latest development and sent photographs of the so-called "double."

If it is proved that Kiessling was the victim of mistaken identity, Woerner — already sharply criticized by the opposition for his handling of the affair — would come under heavy pressure to resign.

Such a finding also would be certain to result in a shake-up of the military counter-intelligence agency, MAD, which conducted the Kiessling investigation.

Russians say U.S. fostering Baltic anti-Soviet subversion

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet Union said yesterday that a further two Latvians had been convicted of nationalist activities and accused the U.S. of fostering anti-Soviet subversion in the Baltic republics.

The official Soviet news agency TASS said Janis Rojkalis and Janis Veveris had been found guilty of activities against the Soviet state and investigations had revealed links to subversive organizations financed by Western intelligence.

No details were given of the charges against the two men nor their sentences, but TASS said similar links had been found in investigations of two other nationalists.

On Saturday TASS accused the U.S. of trying to stir up nationalist feeling in Estonia in an attempt to

smear Moscow before this week's Stockholm European Disarmament Conference.

The Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, once part of the Russian empire but independent after 1918, were annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940.

The three republics have historic links to other Baltic countries and Western Europe. TASS said nationalism in Latvia was fostered by emigre groups based in West Germany and Sweden.

It singled out the "so-called exile committee of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Latvia" in Sweden and the Bonn-based "Gaismas Action," which TASS said masqueraded as a Christian Baptist organization.

Promotion for Soviet pipeline minister

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet minister credited with supervising the building of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline has been promoted to the rank of a deputy prime minister, the official daily Pravda said yesterday.

Boris Shcherbina, who as minister of oil and gas industry construction enterprises last September declared the Soviet stretch of the 4,500 kilometre pipeline in working order, has been given two top medals for his work.

The project became a matter of national pride for the Soviet Union

after U.S. President Ronald Reagan tried in vain to stop it with an embargo on supplies of important equipment from U.S. companies.

Yesterday's order in Pravda, carrying President Yuri Andropov's name, did not say who would replace Shcherbina. He will be one of eight deputies below three first deputies to Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov.

MUBARAK. — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak yesterday met with U.S. Congressmen Tony Hall and William Dannemeyer in Cairo.



An American helicopter closes in to recover the bullet-riddled wreckage of the U.S. helicopter downed last Wednesday by Sandinista forces at Tegucigalpa on the Honduran border. (UPI telephoto)

Downed U.S. 'copter checked in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP). — U.S. military officials Saturday made studies of more than 50 bullet holes in a helicopter shot down by Nicaraguan soldiers and planned to submit a report to Washington, sources here said.

Nicaraguan's leftist Sandinista government has admitted its troops shot down the helicopter on Wednesday inside Nicaraguan territory, but denied they shot and killed the U.S. Army pilot after he landed on the Honduran side of the border.

The helicopter had landed just 200 metres inside the Honduran border. It was taking part in joint Honduran-American military exer-

cises under way since August. U.S. officials say the helicopter was blown off course when it entered Nicaraguan space.

It was taken by truck to the Palmerola military base on Friday after remaining for two days on the road near the Honduran town of Cifuentes where it was shot down.

Storms ease in Britain

LONDON (AP). — Gale-force winds that have battered Britain and northern Europe for four days eased yesterday. But British coast guards say five crewmen of a Belgian trawler missing in the North Sea were feared drowned, adding to the death toll of 19 amid warnings of more storms on the way.

Icy roads brought the storm-related death toll in the British Isles to 14 yesterday when a motorcycle skidded on ice and fell in Bristol, England, and Mark Stevenson, 23, was crushed under the wheels of an oncoming car.

A forecaster at the London Weather Centre said the unusually stormy blast, which piled snowdrifts in Scotland and Scandinavia and tormented the seas, could be a "knock-on effect" from the record cold spell that put North America in the deep freeze a few weeks ago.

The Belgian trawler Zeepard appeared to have become a victim of winds as high as 135 kilometres per hour in the North Sea last Friday. A 48-hour search by Royal Air Force helicopters and planes and coast guard vessels failed to find any trace of the vessel and its five-man crew.

"It would be a miracle to find them alive now," a coast guard spokesman said yesterday.

U.S. drama critic

Brooks Atkinson, 89

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama (Reuters). — Brooks Atkinson, one of America's most influential drama critics for more than 30 years, died on Saturday night after a long bout with pneumonia, a hospital spokesman said yesterday. He was 89.

Atkinson, as drama critic for The New York Times from 1925 to 1960, chronicled the rise of a serious era in American theatre that included the plays of Eugene O'Neill, Elmer Rice, Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams.

Sports

McEnroe beats Lendl

NEW YORK (AP). — John McEnroe beat Ivan Lendl 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 to win the \$400,000 Volvo Masters Tennis tournament yesterday.

McEnroe earned \$100,000 and Lendl won \$60,000.

Earlier, in the semi-finals McEnroe vanquished Mats Wilander 6-2, 6-4, with surprising ease, in a match in which McEnroe was always the master, and Lendl defeated Jimmy Connors in a hard-slugging contest 6-3, 6-4, after leading 5-0 in the first set.

In Auckland, New Zealand, Danny Saltz (U.S.) beat his compatriot Chip Hooper 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 to win the final of the Auckland Grand Prix Tennis Tournament. Brian Levine and John van Nostrand won the doubles.

Martina Navratilova and Hana Mandlikova are to meet in the final of the \$150,000 Virginia Slims Women's Tournament in California. Manlikova beat Pam Shriver 6-2, 6-3 in a semi-final match.

In Davis Cup matches, Pakistan beat Malaysia 4-1; the Philippines routed Singapore 5-0; China beat Sri Lanka 4-1; Hong Kong beat Taiwan 3-2.

Rain swamps play

BRISBANE (AP). — Both captains criticized very strongly the Brisbane cricket pitch after rain forced the Australia-Pakistan limited over Benson and Hedges cricket match to be abandoned. Kim Hughes called the pitch "a disgrace for one day cricket" and Imran Khan said it was "unfair." Pakistan made 184 for 6 dec, and Australia were 15 for 0 wickets when torrential rain forced the abandonment. The Pakistani batsmen were inhibited from playing strokes because the pitch gave such bounce to the Australian fast bowlers.

In Hamilton, New Zealand, England followed their first innings score of 287 for 3 (Smith 138 not out and Cover 50) with 194 for 2 (Randall 103 not out, Smith 50), in their match against Northern Districts. Northern Districts were dismissed for 111 (Foster 6 for 40).

76ers on the march

PHILADELPHIA (AP). — Julius Erving scored 27 points as the Philadelphia 76ers defeated Golden State 129-103 on Saturday night for their fifth straight National Basketball Association victory over the Warriors. Centre Moses Malone added 24 points and 14 rebounds as the 76ers climbed to within three games of Atlantic Division-leading Boston. The Celtics were idle on Saturday.

In Chicago, two free throws by Ray Williams after time had expired gave the New York Knicks a 113-111 win over the Chicago Bulls.

In other NBA action, the Houston Rockets beat the Kansas City Kings 109-104; the Detroit Pistons won their sixth consecutive victory by edging the Cleveland Cavaliers 132-131 in the 20th second of overtime; the St. Louis Jazz dethroned the Washington Bullets 121-94.

Olga wants

poems, not tricks

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Olga Korbut, who sparked off the current interest in gymnastics when she won three gold medals at the 1972 Munich Olympics, said last week that the sport was now full of tricks but lacked poetry.

Korbut, 28, said gymnastics has laid too much emphasis on inviolable routines and tricks in the last 10 years.

"There is less lyricism, emotion, exuberance and inspiration. It's a pity," she said, adding the sport needed a figurehead like Romanian Nadia Comaneci, who took over as the darling of gymnastics when Korbut retired in 1977.

On New Year's Day she said she now considered horse-riding the most beautiful sport and trained up to three hours a day with the aim of competing in dressage.

Korbut is married to Soviet singer Leonid Bartkevich and they have a five-year-old son, Richard.

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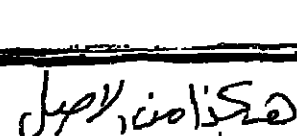
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Shultz meeting Gromyko, but thaw unlikely

STOCKHOLM (Reuters). — The state of East-West relations will be put to the test at disarmament talks in Stockholm this week, with slim prospects of a U.S.-Soviet thaw.

U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrive today for the opening of a 35-nation conference tomorrow on reducing war risks in Europe.

They are due to meet on Wednesday, their first meeting since last September, which should indicate how far the superpowers are ready to mend fences, after four months of bitter mutual recrimination over nuclear missiles and other issues.

But U.S. officials said Soviet statements indicated little hope of a breakthrough on resuming Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles which Moscow suspended last November after new U.S. missiles arrived in Western Europe at the start of a five-year NATO deploy-

ment plan.

Gromyko starts a series of talks with Western ministers today, meeting French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, current chairman of the 10-nation European Community.

Shultz arrived in London yesterday for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other government leaders before going to Stockholm.

The conference is the first gathering of ministers and officials from NATO, the Warsaw Pact and European neutral nations since the close in Madrid last September of its parent forum, the European Security Conference.

Although nuclear missiles are the main East-West issue, they do not figure in the mandate of the conference. The first stage will be devoted to lightning measures to prevent surprise attacks and accidental conventional war in

Europe. The New York Times reports that a six-point proposal to reduce the risk of war in Europe will be presented this week to the Soviet bloc by the U.S. and its NATO allies.

A State Department official provided this outline of the six-point proposal:

- An exchange of information on military units stationed anywhere between the Atlantic Ocean and the Ural Mountains.
- Advance notification of all maneuvers of military significance.
- Notification whenever troops leave their regular garrison area.
- Military observers to be allowed at an exercise that is to be reported in advance.
- Verification, monitoring and compliance to insure notification requirements are being followed.
- The improvement of communications among countries to help to manage crises.

Israel Lands Administration
Tel Aviv District

Offer for Lease of 5 Workshop Plots in Azur
Tender No. TA/83/96

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract for the areas, details of which at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcels	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Development costs (IS')	Minimum price (IS)	Deposit (IS)
6010	88, 89	40	1499	3,737,330	6,439,825	320,000
6010	88, 89	42	1500	3,732,330	6,443,749	320,000
6010	88, 89	44	1501	3,739,820	6,448,417	320,000
6010	88, 89	46	1501	3,742,310	6,448,417	320,000
6010	88, 89	48	1462	3,642,850	6,542,854	320,000

In accordance with Municipal Building Programme MAA/23, the area is intended for commercial use with possibility of 40% construction per floor up to a height of nine metres.
* Linked to November 1983 building index (111.2 points), and to be paid separately to the Arim firm in accordance with that company's credit terms.

Only Ministry of Commerce and Industry recommendees may participate in the tender.
Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our Tel Aviv district office, 116, Derech Petah Tikva, during regular working hours.
Deadline for submitting Ministry of Trade and Industry recommendation applications is February 16, 1984, while the deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on March 20, 1984.
Bids not in the tender postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.
The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Jerusalem District

Offer for Lease of 2 Plots for Industrial Construction
at Givat Shaul, Jerusalem

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract for the areas, details of which at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Tender	Municipal building programme	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Development costs (IS)	Minimum price (IS)	Deposit (IS)
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JM.83.99	1922	5	4000	9,504,000	11,906,204	550,000

In accordance with the municipal building programme, building percentage on 4 floors is 224%.
Linked to October 1983 building index (17651.2 points), and to be paid separately to the economic corporation in accordance with that firm's credit terms (prices do not include VAT).
Only Ministry of Commerce and Industry recommendees may participate in the tender.
Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our Jerusalem district office, 34 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, during regular working hours.
Deadline for submitting Ministry of Trade and Industry recommendation applications is February 16, 1984, while the deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on March 20, 1984.
Bids not in the tender postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.
The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Haifa District

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Tender No. H/83/100

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for the long term lease of plots for construction of an apartment building only.
Plot details and construction potential at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcel	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Total building % on 2 floors	Minimum price (IS)	Deposit (IS)
10539	1	25	1230	35	3,254,086	140,000
10539	1	26	828	35	2,652,574	140,000
10539	1	5	747	35	2,396,191	140,000
10539	1	4	658	35	2,110,228	140,000

Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our Haifa district office, 13 Rehov Ha'atzmaut, during regular working hours.
Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on February 16, 1984. Bids not in the tender postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.
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Relief Pitch

The Kissinger Report Could Sharpen Latin Policy Dispute

By HEDRICK SMITH

THREE times in the last 12 months, President Reagan has used bipartisan commissions to try to get out of political trouble. A Presidential commission neutralized the prickly issue of Social Security financing. Another helped persuade Congress to reverse itself and go along with the MX missile. But at least initially, it seemed unlikely that the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America would rescue Mr. Reagan from the deadlock that has dogged his Central American policy for nearly three years. The commission report could even fan the flames of Election Year partisanship.

Unquestionably, it has lit a fuse. After months of preoccupation with Lebanon and the American marines' role there, the White House was busy translating the panel's recommendations into legislative proposals. Mr. Reagan said yesterday he would ask Congress for a program that would help Central Americans to vote "with ballots instead of bullets." At present aid levels, he argued, "what we have been doing is let them slowly bleed to death." Officials said he would ask for up to \$600 million in military aid for El Salvador for the rest of 1984 and 1985, nearly 10 times the \$65 million previously provided for 1984.

Henry A. Kissinger, the commission chairman, was booked to testify before Congressional committees early next month to try to generate political momentum. But the report touched off partisan reaction reflecting troubles the President hoped to overcome when he appointed the panel last summer. Congress was then in an uproar over large-scale American military exercises in Central America and fear of deeper American military involvement. To calm Capitol Hill and to formulate a long-term strategy that could attract bipartisan support, Mr. Reagan appointed a bipartisan group that included Republicans such as former Texas Governor, William P. Clements, Jr., and Nicholas P. Brady, who had briefly been a senator from New Jersey, along with Democrats such as Lane Kirkland, president



Sygma / Afton

of the A.F.L.—C.I.O., Robert S. Strauss, the former Democratic national chairman, and Henry G. Cisneros, Mayor of San Antonio.

Citing private polls showing Mr. Kissinger to be the nation's most respected figure on foreign policy, aside from the President himself, William P. Clark, who was then White House national security adviser, argued for Mr. Kissinger as chairman. Privately, some White House aides were wary. "Kissinger is not a consensus-builder," one recalled. "He's a lightning rod. The commission may have been flawed from that point on."

Although the commission's 132-page report last week was signed (with some reservations) by all of the six Democratic and six Republican members, its findings were not universally accepted. It strongly endorsed Administration policies, implicitly backing aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and rejecting power-sharing negotiations with leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. It embraced Mr. Reagan's contention that Soviet-Cuban backing of Nicaragua poses a serious threat to American security and it insisted on changes toward democracy in Nicaragua. Gloomily, it asserted that the region was in peril and could be saved only by a huge infusion of American aid, \$3 billion in economic aid alone from 1985 to 1989.

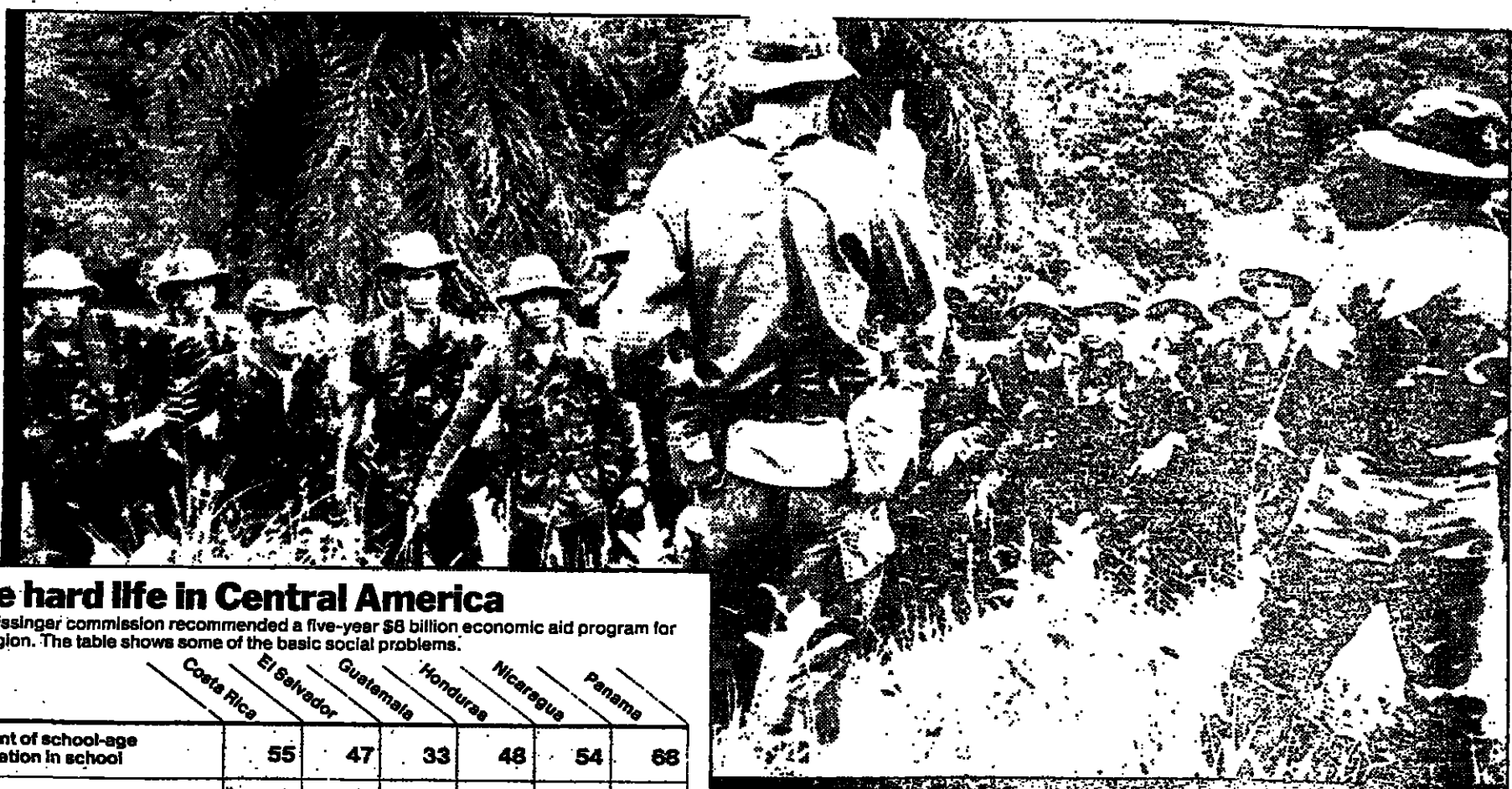
The President and Secretary of State George P. Shultz called the report "an outstanding contribution" and a boost for existing policy. Senate Republicans such as Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Budget Committee chairman, hailed it as "realistic." But the Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd said this was not the time to talk of so much foreign aid, in view of \$200 billion budget deficits and Administration efforts to cut domestic programs. Thirty House Democrats argued that casting the struggle in East-West terms would only increase the violence, making "the left more radical and the right more intransigent." Senator Alan Cranston of California, a Democratic Presidential contender, charged that the commission was "adding fuel to the war fires" by endorsing "dreams of military victory by the brutal dictatorship and assassination squads in El Salvador and the violent overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government."

The hard life in Central America

The Kissinger commission recommended a five-year \$8 billion economic aid program for the region. The table shows some of the basic social problems.

	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
Percent of school-age population in school	55	47	33	48	54	66
Literacy rate	93	85	50	60	66	85
Population per physician	1,500	3,160	2,540	3,180	2,080	1,130
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	24	53	72	90	90	34
Percent of population with safe water	81	48	42	55	46	83

Source: World Military and Social Expenditures



U.S. military adviser training Salvadoran troops in Honduras; American-supplied cooking oil being distributed to residents of Berlin, El Salvador; Henry A. Kissinger (left).

Black Star / James Nachtwey



Sygma / Owen Franken

Alarm Over U.S. Pilot's Death

UNTIL last week, the several thousand American troops on extended maneuvers in Honduras had managed to stay out of the line of fire along the border where American-supported rebels are fighting the Nicaraguan Sandinistas. Now the first American has been shot and killed: Army Chief Warrant Officer Jeffery C. Schwab, the pilot of an unarmed helicopter that American and Honduran officials said had strayed off course.

Nicaraguan soldiers firing Soviet-designed rifles killed the pilot on the ground last week after he landed 200 yards inside Honduras. The Nicaraguans said the helicopter had been in their airspace. Two-inch-high gray letters identifying the United States Army aircraft were obscured by mud, witnesses said.

Nicaragua deplored the incident and expressed its condolences. It blamed "the U.S. military presence" and said it hoped the incident would "not be used as an excuse to worsen the already critical situation in Central America." The White House called the killing "reckless and unprovoked." But Secretary of State George P. Shultz said there was no plan or "instinct" to retaliate militarily.

Major News

In Summary

Reagan Faces The East and Smiles Politely

The Administration played the big power game last week, saluting China's Prime Minister in Washington and putting the best face it could on the freeze in Soviet-American relations. Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang received a warm welcome from President Reagan on the first leg of an election-year exchange, to be rounded off with a Presidential visit to Peking in April. And Secretary of State George P. Shultz said before leaving for Europe yesterday that he would meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko this week "in a constructive spirit."

At the Stockholm conference both men will attend, the West plans to propose confidence-building measures including more precise notification of movement of troops and new methods for verifying their location. Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, determined that Moscow had committed "violations or probable violations"

of terms of previous arms control agreements, notably the SALT II treaty, which the United States has not ratified.

Yuri V. Andropov, the ailing Soviet leader, issued a statement saying no chance should be missed for "a return to the path of talks," which the Russians broke off on Nov. 23 after deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. He repeated Soviet insistence on reversal of the American deployment before talks are resumed. Mr. Shultz rejected concessions in advance.

The Russians have meanwhile deployed nine more of their medium-range SS-20 missiles in an eastern region close to China, a NATO spokesman said. China is concerned about such developments, but Prime Minister Zhao said in Washington that Peking was not ready for a comprehensive anti-Soviet strategic partnership.

China and the United States have too many differences, he said, particularly over the third world. He cited China's disapproval of the Grenada invasion.

However, the United States and

China signed agreements to promote trade and development of Chinese offshore oil and coal as well as exchanges of scientific and technological information. Progress was reported toward an agreement on nuclear power. Mr. Zhao said China opposes the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries.

Mr. Zhao lobbied Congress for removal of restrictions on trade and aid to third world Communist countries. He added that continuing American support of Taiwan is "the principal obstacle to the growth of Sino-U.S. relations." Mr. Reagan said Washington could not let its old friends down.

But in Taipei, Chang Hsiao-yan, a ranking Taiwanese official, said the Zhao trip could "hurt us — it gives more of an impression that the United States and mainland China are moving closer and closer."

All Roads Lead To Damascus

Syria's Hafez al-Assad seemed to hold the key to peace in Lebanon last week and the United States acted accordingly. Encouraged by the Syrian President's release of an American Navy flier, and a letter expressing a desire to talk, President Reagan sent his special envoy Donald H. Rumsfeld to Damascus for his first meeting with Mr. Assad.

An immediate issue was the attempt to disengage the warring factions in Lebanon, under a security arrangement that all sides had accepted in principle but seemed unable to implement. Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader who bases himself in Damascus and receives Syrian help was presenting most of the objections, possibly under Syrian influence. Soviet influence may also be a factor, some diplomats believe. Mr. Jumblat went to Moscow last week.

Druze militiamen carried on their war against Christian East Beirut and the Lebanese Army, bombarding both from the hills around Beirut.

In the southern part of the city, the army had to fend off Shiite Moslem fighters.

In the medium term, the United States continued to work on getting all foreign forces to withdraw from Lebanon, a prelude to removing its own forces in response to increasing demands by members of Congress and the public.

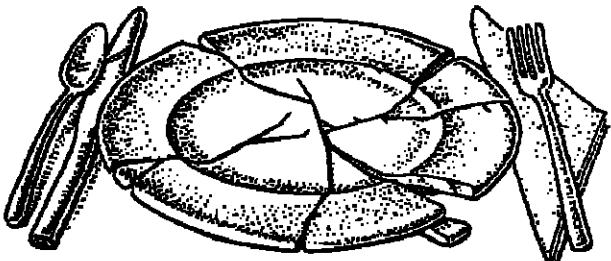
The killing of another marine last week, in an ambush on the beach, and firefights with Moslem gunmen contributed to the uneasiness. But one of Mr. Reagan's staunchest supporters, Senator John Tower of Texas, said after a visit to Lebanon

that precipitate withdrawal would have a "disastrous" effect on American influence.

Mr. Rumsfeld raised the withdrawal issue but Mr. Assad was still insisting on abrogation of the May agreement between Israel and Lebanon and on prior Israeli withdrawal. The State Department has been sounding out Israel on the idea of withdrawing at least partially without waiting for Syria. Yesterday, Israel lost a close Lebanese ally it had hoped would help safeguard its interests in southern Lebanon if its troops withdrew; Maj. Saad Haddad died, reportedly of cancer.

For the long term, King Hussein of Jordan revived a few faint hopes last week for the Administration's long dormant Middle East peace plan. This involves an agreement between Jordan and Israel for a Palestinian entity in the West Bank linked to Amman. Hussein, who was hospitalized with a bleeding ulcer, announced he would meet again with Yasir Arafat, the much diminished chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Hussein said the meeting, perhaps this week, would develop a joint stand to "end the Israeli occupation and regain the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians." The King also showed his desire to represent Palestinian opinion by reorganizing his Cabinet to include more Palestinian ministers. (Hussein's gestures to the Palestinians, page 2)

The reality and politics of hunger



4

The World

Recognition Stirs A New Debate Over Church Ties

The United States and the Vatican last week announced resumption of formal diplomatic ties for the first time in 117 years, reawakening a debate over how close church and state ought to be.

The Reagan Administration was able to act because Congress last year lifted a prohibition on diplomatic relations enacted in 1867, when anti-Catholic sentiment was running high. William A. Wilson, a Catholic businessman from California, who is the President's personal envoy to the Vatican as well as a close friend, was designated as Ambassador but there is likely to be a fight in the Senate over his confirmation.

The Administration and its supporters contended that the United States was recognizing not the Church but the Holy See, a state recognized by 106 countries and, as one White House aide put it, "an international focal point of diplomatic contact." Protestant, Jewish and civil liberties groups rejected the distinction, accused the Administration of violating the principle of separation of church and state and suggested that Mr. Reagan was making a play for Catholic voters. The critics included some of Mr. Reagan's strongest religious supporters, particularly evangelical Christians

and fundamentalists. The Rev. Jerry Falwell, head of the Moral Majority, said, "I wonder when Mecca will want" an ambassador. "I told the White House," he added, "if they give one to the Pope, I may ask for one." Most Catholics seemed pleased but others were unsure it was a good thing.

Yesterday Pope John Paul II appealed to the United States and the

Soviet Union to resume arms control talks or answer "to humanity and to history."

North Korea Wants to Talk

On the evidence, many suspect that North Korea seems more interested in blowing up South Korea's leaders than talking to them. But friends in Peking would evidently prefer that they play it cool. Last week, during Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's visit to Washington, North Korea offered to hold talks with South Korea and the United States on unifying the Korean peninsula.

"The present situation is strained so extremely," the North Koreans said in a letter to the United States, "that an accidental trifling incident might trigger off a war any minute." The Chinese Foreign Ministry welcomed the proposal, which seemed to soften North Korea's previous refusal to talk to the "puppet clique" in

Seoul and its insistence that the 40,000 United States troops in South Korea must leave before any talking. After discussing the idea with Mr. Zhao, President Reagan suggested an addition. It would be "just wonderful," he said, if China would make a fourth at the table. Mr. Zhao was noncommittal.

The proposal for talks was first floated privately in October just before a bombing attributed to North Korean agents in Burma killed more than a dozen important South Koreans. Seoul isn't ready to forget about the victims, who included aides of its President, Chun Doo Hwan. Before talks could begin, South Korea said, Pyongyang would have to apologize for the bombing.

Argentina Jails Former President

Argentina's last military President, Gen. Reynaldo Bignone, slipped out a back door after the

inauguration of Raul Alfonsín last month, but he hasn't been allowed to just fade away. Last week, he was called to account in a civilian court and placed under arrest, at an army camp, while the court looks into the disappearance of two Communist draftees. The men were last seen in 1976 being taken away from the military academy where General Bignone was commandant. Their families have accused the general of abuse of authority, covering up an illegality and responsibility for illegal detention. If convicted, he could be sentenced to up to 15 years in prison. He demanded that the case be given to a military court.

Human rights groups say more than 6,000 people disappeared during the armed forces' crackdown on leftist guerrillas in the 1970's. More than 1,500 bodies have been found in unmarked graves, including the remains of 482 people discovered in one cemetery last week.

General Bignone and Admiral Emilio Massera, the former navy chief, are the only military officers

arrested as yet. President Alfonsín had pointedly omitted his predecessor from the list of former junta members he said would be prosecuted on human rights charges. But with the military no longer calling the shots, civilian courts rushed to act. Another judge ordered the arrest of the former mayor of Buenos Aires, Brig. Gen. Osvaldo Cacciatore, on long-delayed charges of irregularities in public works. When General Cacciatore did not appear, the judge declared him a fugitive.

In Congress, leaders of Mr. Alfonsín's party said they would ask the Senate to bring charges against the former Economy Minister, José Martínez de Hoz, who is blamed for monetarist policies that were followed by the quadrupling of the national debt and the collapse of industry. Punishment could include a ban on holding public office.

Henry Glazer
Milt Freudenheim
and Carlyle C. Douglas

Bourguiba Could Be a Tough Act to Follow

ALTHOUGH Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba had the political agility to turn a week of anti-Government tumult into personal victory, the affair has reminded Tunisians that their leader, now in his 80's, is only mortal. Some were wondering last week if he was still fit to lead and who could carry on after him.

When the price of bread, couscous and other staple cereal products was doubled two weeks ago, Tunisians went on a rampage of street demonstrations, breaking shop windows, burning cars and looting. Mr. Bourguiba declared a state of emergency and sent the army and its tanks into the cities.

Six days later, the President reversed himself on the price in-

creases, and bitterness turned into joy in the streets.

"The President alone was capable of restoring the situation," Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said. Tunisian and foreign commentators agreed that this was not mere adulation for the man known as "the Supreme Combatant," but a statement of fact. But some independent thinkers expressed concern that Mr. Bourguiba was not following day-to-day affairs closely enough to avoid dramatic episodes whose damage he then has to repair.

Mr. Bourguiba led the independence movement that began in the 1930's and, despite periods of illness, has governed the country since independence was achieved from France in 1956. While he has created the constitutional mechanism for an orderly

succession until the next parliamentary election, he has so dominated his country that no politician, including Mr. Mzali, has achieved enough independent stature to look like a natural successor.

The concern about future leadership is heightened by the presence of Islamic fundamentalist groups that are outlawed but active. Many Tunisians hope that in view of Mr. Bourguiba's achievement in creating the most modern, best educated, liberal and prosperous state in North Africa, strict Islamic doctrines would not have the appeal they have had in Iran and other Moslem countries. But the fundamentalists showed in the bread riots an ability to organize protests and instigate large demonstrations.

Tunisians also view any uncer-

tainty in the succession as an opportunity that Libya, the country's eastern neighbor, might find difficult to resist. Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, who once tried to merge the two countries while Mr. Bourguiba was away getting medical treatment, is suspected of still having designs on Tunisia. No concrete evidence has turned up, however, to link Libya with the recent unrest, although it began in the areas closest to the Libyan border.

At stake, from the United States' viewpoint, is one of the most pro-Western and moderate nations in the Arab world. Last week, Washington sent Gen. Vernon Walters as a special envoy to assure Mr. Bourguiba that Tunisia's security was important to the United States.

—HENRY KAMM



Gemma-Lisano / Francis Apsey
President Habib Bourguiba

Parliament Moves May Be New West Bank Signals



Israeli military policeman checking passage permits of Palestinians crossing the Allenby Bridge between Jordan and the West Bank.

Contact: Alan Reininger

Hussein Gives Palestinians a Larger Role In Public Life

By JUDITH MILLER

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein reconvened Parliament last week to amend the Constitution so that Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied West Bank could be appointed as members. He also shuffled his 20-member Cabinet to increase the number of Jordanians of Palestinian origin from four to nine.

By reviving Parliament after an eight-year suspension and making concessions to the Palestinians, who constitute 60 percent of his country's 2.3 million people, the King was responding to pressure for greater participation in public life. He was also trying to improve his own position as a spokesman for the Palestinians in any negotiation to settle the problem of a Palestinian homeland. Thirty seats each are allotted in the lower house to the West Bank and East Bank. Although Parliament's authority is likely to be extremely limited, "King Hussein has understood that he must give his people a channel for self-expression, for genuine participation, or his throne could well be threatened," a Western analyst said.

The pressures were apparent last year, when Hussein summoned the most prominent Jordanians and Palestinians to discuss the merits of joining Middle East peace negotiations on the basis of the plan put forth by President Reagan in 1982. This calls for negotiation with Israel for a Palestinian entity in the West Bank linked to Jordan. The participants, in return for their support, asked for a greater role in Jordan's political life, explicitly through the reconvening of Parliament, among other actions. The King refused.

A possible explanation for his change of heart was offered by Judith Kipper, a Middle East specialist at the Washington-based American Enterprise Institute, who has been touring the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the East Bank of the Jordan River. "This is the most prosperous poor country in the world," Miss Kipper observed. "Jordanians are extremely sophisticated. Forty percent of them travel outside Jordan every year. They are attracted to stability, but also to democracy. The King has finally understood that he can secure a real popular base among them by taking these steps."

Pressures from the country's middle class have in-

creased as economic conditions have deteriorated. Real growth, which had been ranging between 6 and 9 percent for several years, was barely 3 percent in 1983. External sources of income have been depressed, and exports have also been squeezed. Economic problems prompted Jordanians, especially the business class, to take a harder look at internal policies. People who were once too busy making money have now taken a renewed interest in politics. Pressure for change is also coming from young Jordanians. The population has grown during the past two decades at about 4.8 percent a year — one of the world's highest rates. As a result, 53 percent of the country is under the age of 15.

Moslem fundamentalist forces are on the rise here, especially among the young. Islamic dress is virtually the rule at Jordan's universities, filled for the most part with the sons and daughters of middle-class Palestinians and Jordanians. Young people, in particular, appear to feel frustrated and humiliated by Arab foreign policy failures, by a succession of Israeli victories and by continued occupation of the West Bank, about which many feel strongly because of relatives on the other side of the river. All this, coupled with depressed economic prospects, could prove explosive, some Jordanians warn. Officials hope that increased participation in the political system might provide an outlet for such frustrations.

An Impetus to Negotiate

A decision by King Hussein to build a cushion of protection and stability through popular support, of course, has foreign policy implications as well. The King was deeply stung by the 1974 Rabat Summit, which asked Jordan to step aside and declared the Palestine Liberation Organization the "sole and legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people.

Although King Hussein has bowed to this declaration, the convening of Parliament and a pledge for new elections mean that East Bank Palestinians, at least, will be able to vote for another set of representatives. The King was also seen as seeking to reassert greater responsibility for the 800,000 Palestinians in the West Bank, which Jordan occupied between 1948 and 1967, when it was driven out by Israel.

The King appears to be telling P.L.O. chairman Yasir Arafat that Jordan does not want the occupation of the West Bank to continue forever. Hence many believe that his latest initiatives may give impetus to the long-stalled peace process by encouraging Mr. Arafat to come to an agreement with King Hussein on negotiations with Israel. Mr. Arafat is expected here this week, and many believe that he will be prepared, though perhaps not immediately, to sign such a deal. Although he has lost control of part of the P.L.O., he is believed to have kept much of his standing in the West Bank.

King Hussein does not want to negotiate alone. Last April, when he could not get backing from Mr. Arafat, he abandoned the effort to start a negotiation with Israel. But he senses growing support among Palestinians for any move now to reclaim at least some of the West Bank territory. The King appears to be putting his own use in order to gather in domestic and foreign policy yards, should he one day have the occasion and the necessary Arab support to play them.

Borrowed Money and TV Are Powerful Links

East Germany Loosens Up Through Contacts With West

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

EAST BERLIN — An odd thing has happened in the southeastern corner of East Germany, a quirk that goes against the image of a country widely perceived in the West as a gray unflinching bastion of neo-Stalinism. In the southeast, around Dresden, reception of West German television, which is watched by more than 70 percent of East Germany's 17 million people, is bad or nonexistent. This makes bureaucrats and even Communist Party functionaries reluctant to move to the area. So, quietly, the authorities have started laying cables to bring capitalist programs into socialist homes.

The ideological battle of a decade and more ago, when vigilantes from the Communist youth organization used to burst into homes of people suspected of watching Western TV, is long lost. Today new housing projects have communal antennas to eliminate the need for a forest of individual roof aerials. Among other advantages, this prevents embarrassment for party members who would otherwise have to put up their own antennas.

Government handling of television says something about the philosophy and dilemmas of Erich Honecker, the Communist leader of the Warsaw Pact's best-informed nation. Western television and radio stations saturate East Germany, making it unthinkable for the regime to try to deceive the public about international events — as the Russians tried to do after the downing of the Korean airliner last year. East Germany may be a drab, sad place, but in the privacy of their homes East Germans can be as lively, mordant and up-to-date as their cousins in the West. Given a chance, many of the best-educated would leave the country, but many others say they would stay. What they hunger for is the right to travel to the West, and then come back.

The 71-year-old Mr. Honecker has not quite reversed Lenin's cynical maxim that "trust is good; control is better." But he clearly prefers to govern by consent rather than coercion. Ringing in 1984, he wished his people "a peaceful and prosperous New Year." More significantly, he vowed to limit the damage to relations with West Germany arising from the stationing of American Pershing 2 missiles there. "Damage limitation" has become a code phrase for business as usual with Bonn, no matter how frosty Soviet-American relations may be.

The East German leader wrote glowingly in his New Year's message of the strength of the economy, which he said had grown 4.3 percent last year. However, he did not mention that his financial managers are under extraordinary pressure from the mounting foreign debt. By expert reckoning, East Germany owes \$7.9 billion to Western creditors. Western bankers say the East Germans are urgently looking for a \$2 billion infusion of credit.

Mr. Honecker knows that only one country can meet this pressing need: West Germany. Hastily, the East Germans have just concluded an accord with the West Berlin Senate turning over to it the Western stretch of the S-Bahn, the elevated rail line that links the divided city. This will net the East Germans \$1.2 million a year. East Berlin is also reportedly planning to expand the offerings of Western consumer goods in special hard-currency stores, where East Germans can spend marks given to them by West German friends and relatives. A further, and rather unsavory, source of hard currency is the traffic in East German political prisoners. Every year, the Bonn Government dips into a secret fund to purchase the freedom of some 5,000 political prisoners who are allowed to come West. The "ransoms," which are paid through lawyers directly into the East German Government treasury, cost as much as \$100,000 per prisoner.

Souring the Atmosphere

But squeezing these possibilities will not balance East Germany's books. That will require a big loan. This dependence gives Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn a clear opportunity for influence. At the least, it obliges Mr. Honecker to tread carefully.

With the celebrations of Martin Luther's 500th birthday over and with American missiles being deployed in Western Europe, the Honecker regime appears to have largely abandoned its efforts to sway the antimissile movement in the West. West German peace activists no longer can get into East Germany, where only recently they were feted as heroes. Moreover, the police here have started arresting young East German pacifists who have questioned the planned deployment of Soviet missiles. The Kohl Government has not commented as yet on these arrests. But if the East Germans intensified this crackdown, they would certainly sour the atmosphere between East Berlin and Bonn, making a big loan less likely.

Through private channels, the Kohl Government has reportedly made it known that it expects the East Germans to cut the foreign exchange fees for visitors, widening human contacts between the two Germanys and to dismantle the deadly automatic firing devices that prevent unauthorized crossings of the German frontier.

Some Western diplomats believe the campaign of arrests is the handiwork of Egon Krenz, an ambitious 46-year-old politician and Honecker protégé recently promoted to Politburo membership. One interpretation is that Mr. Krenz wants to make a show of toughness, but just a show. Like Mr. Honecker, Mr. Krenz came from the ranks of the Communist youth movement and is committed to a continuing dialogue with West Germany. If he is the heir, East Germans can expect a long stretch of Leninist control seasoned with flexibility.



Anti-war demonstrators in East Berlin last September.

Resistance in Angola Prompts Talk of Negotiations

In South Africa, the Army Still Writes Its Own Ticket

By ALAN COWELL

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's latest incursion into southern Angola in pursuit of South-West African guerrillas appears to have met unusual resistance. The development has prompted doubts at home and encouraged peace talks over an area that Pretoria continues to control despite international condemnation.

The offensive that began Dec. 8 and is due to end over the weekend was designed to discourage continued guerrilla use of Angolan bases against South-West Africa, also known as Namibia. Scant information has come through about the scope and nature of the campaign, and the South African public has learned only what the military has permitted.

South Africa's armed forces have been almost a law unto themselves, and consequently untrammelled by the kind of public scrutiny and domestic politicking that have surrounded the United States Marines' presence in Beirut. Yet, the latest campaign has provoked questioning. Casualties have been the highest ever reported from Angola, with 21 South African soldiers dead.

Moreover, Angolan and Cuban regulars are said to have been drawn into the fighting on a significant scale, sustained by what Pretoria asserts has been a direct Soviet warning that it will not tolerate the ouster of a Government it supports.

If some South Africans have begun to have doubts about their country's aims in Angola and the international risks involved in pursuing them, military and civilian leaders have professed indifference to foreign criticism and have threatened further incursions on an even larger scale.

However, Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha expressed willingness last week for the Administrator-General of South-West Africa to meet guerrilla leaders. The insurgent group, the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, answered that it would agree to a meeting if it was designed to work out a cease-fire.

Last week, South Africa sent diplomats instead of troops to another neighbor, Mozambique, to seek security arrangements that would prevent guerrillas of the African National Congress from using Mozambique bases.

Since the civil war in Angola in 1975-76, in which Pretoria intervened, South Africa has invaded Angola on at least 12 occasions in what it termed pre-emptive strikes against South-West African insurgents.

The Soviet-supplied guerrillas are based in southern Angola, their point of departure for infiltration into South-West Africa. The insurgents, most often known by the acronym Swapo, have been fighting for 18 years but on present evidence they have no immediate prospect of victory.

But neither have South Africa's campaigns destroyed the organization. Each year the insurgents seem to regroup and try to return, seeking to take advantage of the annual rains that provide foliage for cover and sudden tracks to hamper their mechanized adversaries.

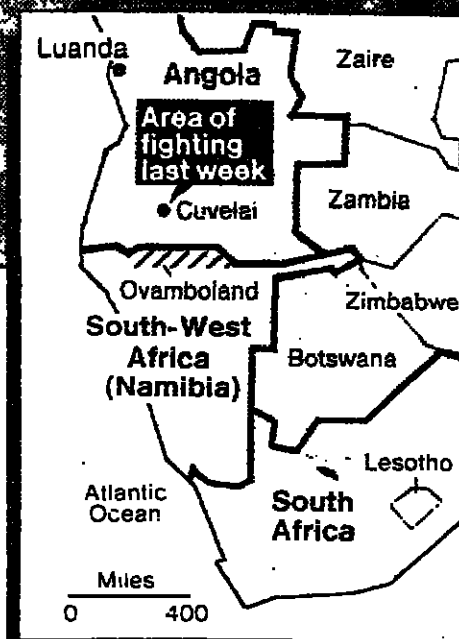
According to one Western specialist, the South Africans say their foes are "better trained and better armed" every year, and for every claim that the insurgents have been crushed there is a new campaign a few months later. Last week, the military announced it had sent 1,000 insurgents fleeing northward. That would seem to imply that, sooner or later, they will try to filter back again, and so the cycle is perpetuated.

Defense Through Offense

The South African intention in Angola is apparently to contain what cannot be altogether prevented. The insurgents are drawn from the biggest tribe among South-West Africa's 1.1 million people, the Ovambo. In the northern area of the territory, called Ovamboland, the insurgents are not likely to be easily eradicated. Thus, according to a Western specialist, the intention is to prevent the guerrillas from using Ovamboland as a forward base for advances farther south against white-owned farms. South Africa appears to be following the example of



South African troops in Angola last fall.



Woodfin Camp. Cosmos - Gerald Butaud

Israel, which attacks "terrorists" wherever they may be found. Both countries, in differing degrees and manner, are protected by the same diplomatic umbrella; the West, Washington in particular, may not condone their actions, but neither does it seem willing or able to prevent them. The Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria is interpreted in parts of black-ruled Africa as tacit support for South Africa's military actions against Soviet-backed black foes. (In Washington last week, the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker group, said the United States had violated the United Nations embargo on military sales to South Africa by approving sales of \$28 million worth of parts that could be used for military purposes. The White House denied the allegation.)

According to figures collected for 1981-82, South Africa spent almost 15 percent of its budget on the military. Annually, an estimated 27,000 white South Africans are drafted for a conscription period of two years. Angola is not their only challenge, but the campaign there ties

down far more troops than any other of the shadowy fronts between black-ruled and white-ruled Africa.

South Africa's Defense Act stipulates that the armed forces may be used "for the defense of the country, the prevention and suppression of terrorism and internal disorder, the preservation of life, health and property, the maintenance of essential services and such police duties as may be prescribed."

The mandate is wide. In recent years, South African forces have made punitive air raids against Mozambique and Angola and repeatedly invaded Angola. South Africa reportedly has also trained and supplied dissidents and sent sabotage missions to operate in both countries.

The functions are crucial, for it is the military's role to neutralize any nascent threat from black-ruled Africa and provide the shield behind which the evolving ideological drama of apartheid is played out. Whatever the final act is to be, the military has been cast as the custodian of white minority survival.

Devastation Spreads Hunger and Disruption Through 36 Nations

Africa Struggles Against Malignant Drought

By CLIFFORD D. MAY

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Rainfall has been insufficient in 36 African countries, with effects ranging from the inconvenient to the catastrophic.

Farmers and livestock herders in northern Senegal have been forced to migrate south, touching off political and tribal violence.

In Ethiopia, three million people are suffering from malnutrition and disease.

The International Red Cross reports 100,000 "drought-related" deaths in Mozambique.

(The United Nations Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, said last week that even in normal times, nearly five million African children die each year and five million more are crippled because of malnutrition and hunger.)

By decreasing hydroelectric power, drought reduces economic activity and exacerbates unemployment. That happened in this French-speaking capital, where long blackouts are a daily occurrence. Weakened humans and livestock are prey to epidemics. And Africa's already overburdened cities are likely to receive new waves of refugees.

Some scientists blame the drought on normal cycles

of climate. Others think long-term global weather patterns are shifting. In addition, said Alexander H. Rotival, the United Nations Development Program's man in Abidjan, man-made damage to the environment has been "a major contributing factor."

Despite popular images of steamy jungles, Africa, which is nearly as large as North America and Europe combined, is mostly desert or semiarid bushland. Much of the tropical forest of 100 years ago has been cut for fuel or lumber.

Eighty percent of Gambia, the small West African country made famous by Alex Haley's "Roots," was covered by forest in 1920. By 1966, trees covered only 40 percent and today they cover less than 10 percent.

Forests hold moisture in the soil and air. They act as barriers, creating wind patterns that bring rain, preventing erosion and halting the spread of bush fires like those that raged through much of West Africa last spring. All too often, cut-over forests erode into desert. Without trees, said Asif Shaikh, director of Energy Alternatives for Africa in Abidjan, "the topsoil becomes loose and the hot desert winds blow sand over the vegetation."

The Sahara is penetrating the countries of the Sahel, the Arabic word for "border of the desert," at the rate of three miles a year. "The prognosis is rather grave," said Abdou Salam Drabo, of the Interstate Committee to

Fight the Drought in the Sahel, which is based in Ouagadougou in Upper Volta. "There's not enough rain and not enough food. The desert is still advancing on us."

Even countries far from the Sahara risk loss of land to desert when rain is short and livestock too plentiful. For example, in Kenya, which has Africa's fastest-growing population, food production has not kept pace and livestock have increased beyond the capacity of the land during dry periods.

The continent's pasture land has been reduced by 25 percent in the last 20 years. Mauritania, one of the hardest hit countries, has lost 90 percent of its pasture since the 1970's.

150 Million Chronically Hungry

Outmoded habits that were relatively harmless when a small population was spread across ample arable soil are proving hard to break. Many farmers still set fires to clear the bush or to flush out game.

"How do you explain that the methods his father and grandfather used are destroying the land and the ecology?" asked an American forester in Upper Volta.

"Africans have made more changes in the last 75 years than most societies," added a Western farm economist in Ivory Coast. "But they are being asked to run faster all the time and that still may not be fast enough."

In the next six months, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization says, 22 countries may face famine to match that of the 1970's drought, which caused several hundred thousand deaths and made vast numbers homeless. Despite \$7.5 billion in international aid, the Sahel has yet to recover. Several countries in the region, such as war-damaged Chad, are more fragile than ever, aid organizations report.

United Nations experts added that 150 million Africans are chronically hungry and tens of millions suffer from thirst or contaminated water supplies. The Food and Agriculture Organization said five million tons of imported grain will be needed during the current growing season. In much of Africa, the rainy season does not begin until June or later, delaying the next possible harvest to August at the earliest.

Last weekend, the United States Agency for International Development approved 73,000 tons of food for six African countries — Chad, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda, Ghana, the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe. Total American food aid for Africa is 187,000 tons for the current fiscal year. But Mr. Rotival of the United Nations said "the donor community has not been overly generous in helping us meet our responsibilities to the developing countries."

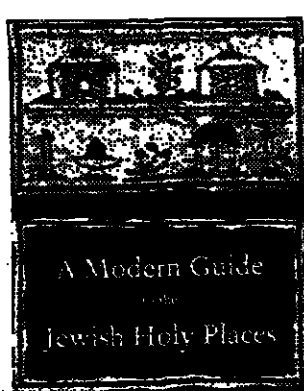
Even if widespread deaths are averted, drought is likely to mean that most African nations will not really be "developing" for years. "To have development, you need trade," Mr. Shaikh said. "And to have trade you need a surplus. There aren't many countries on this continent that are going to have a surplus anytime soon."

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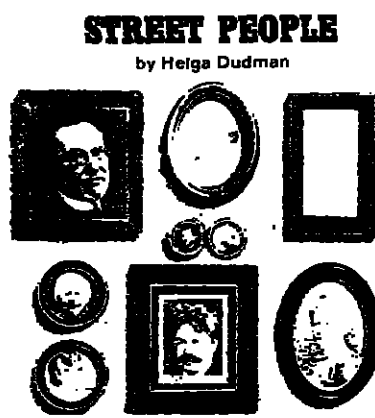
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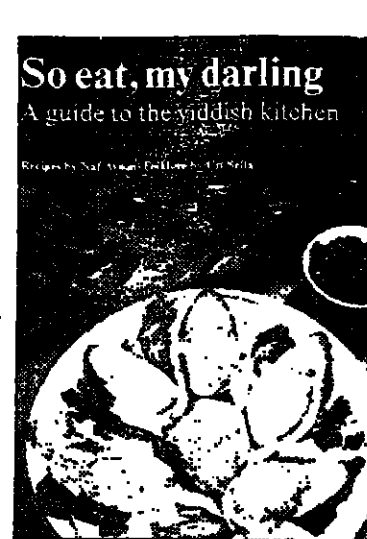
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The Nation

2,500 Ideas For Cutting Federal Fat

Its recommendations may ultimately be filed and forgotten, but the Grace commission study of Federal waste and wrong-headedness will certainly be remembered for its thoroughness. Summing up his panel's findings last week, J. Peter Grace, a New York executive with little use for bureaucrats, reported that "the Government is run horribly." Unless Washington abruptly mends its profligate ways and learns to say no to special interests, he said, by the year 2000 the Federal deficit will reach nearly \$2 trillion and interest on the national debt, \$1.5 trillion.

Altogether, the two-volume report of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, 18 months in the making, said that Federal spending could be reduced by as much as \$424.4 billion over three years if Washington followed the commission's advice. "No company I know of in this country except maybe I.B.M. could survive," said Mr. Grace, chairman of W.R. Grace &

Democrats in Congress might prefer to let the deficit stay a Republican, and a White House, problem.

Humming Along

Whatever the deleterious effects of high Federal deficits, they were hardly reflected in last week's economic reports. A moderate five-tenths of 1 percent increase in industrial production and a small two-tenths of 1 percent increase in retail sales, coupled with an insignificant rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in wholesale prices painted a picture of a decorously expanding economy with inflation respectably subdued.

Administration economists were jubilant; Democratic experts, respectful. Federal Reserve chairman Paul A. Volcker was mindful of the long view and the effect of Federal borrowing on interest rates. In a speech to businessmen in Florida on Friday, he gave White House proxies a tacit endorsement. Congress and the White House, he said, should act now to cut the 1985 deficit by \$50 billion; that is the figure Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, was recommending for a tax increase.

Nuclear Plant Gets a Flat 'No'

Never in the history of the nuclear-power industry had a generating plant been flatly refused a Federal operating license — until last week.

In a unanimous ruling, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's atomic safety and licensing board refused to issue a permit for a nearly completed \$3.35 billion power station owned by Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, the nation's largest nuclear utility. The panel, whose 413-page decision cited quality control failures including the "fraudulent" performance of a contractor, said the utility "has a very long record of noncompliances with N.R.C. requirements." A spokesman said the utility, which supplies electricity to Chicago and northern Illinois, hoped to persuade the agency to reverse itself. The denial, he said, has "got to be contingent upon the resolution of some problem or the supplying of some information."

An N.R.C. aide said Commonwealth Edison could ask the board to reconsider, take the case to a licensing appeal panel, or appeal eventually to the five-member N.R.C. itself. Other officials of the commission said they thought that mere inspections couldn't provide the assurances required by law that the construction work on the plant — the twin-reactor Byron Nuclear Power Station, near Rockford — had been satisfactory. The agency said that, among other things, an electrical contractor responsible for safety and control equipment "had a fraudulent and ineffective quality assurance program" that was being investigated by the Department of Justice.

Several groups, including the League of Women Voters, the Mississippi Alliance for the Environment in Rockford, and the DeKalb-area Alliance for Responsible Energy, had opposed the licensing. Jane Whicker, an attorney representing the groups, called the ruling "a tremendous victory for the public, for people concerned with quality assurance and for people concerned with the safe operation of nuclear power plants."

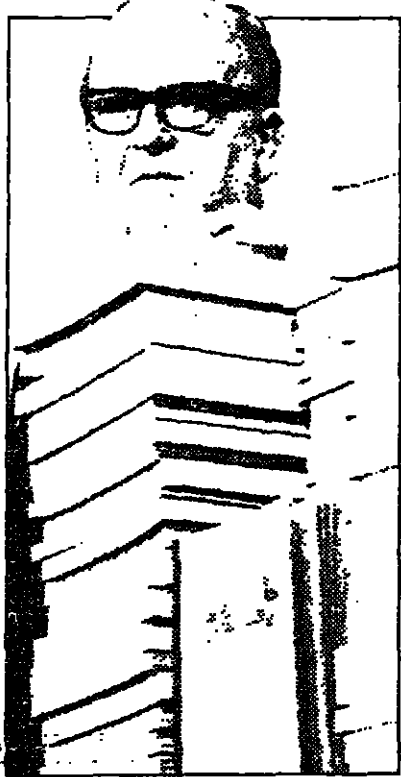
Detroit Police Quota Stands

In its challenge to affirmative action as a remedy for racial discrimination, the Reagan Administration has gotten little help from the Supreme Court. Last week, the Justices again declined to lend a hand. They refused without comment or dissent to hear a case involving a Detroit Police Department plan that reserves for blacks half the promotions to the rank of lieutenant.

The Detroit case was the latest the Administration has entered and the one in which it made its most explicit constitutional argument against quotas in hiring and promotion. The 14th Amendment rights of white people to "equal protection of the laws," the Justice Department argued in a friend-of-the-court brief filed last year, had been violated by the plan, which Detroit adopted voluntarily in 1974. The city was 50 percent black then, and 95 percent of the officers in its police force were white. It is 63 percent black now; the promotion plan was set to stay in place until 50 percent of the lieutenants are black.

In other hiring or seniority-rights cases, the Administration has asserted that race-conscious remedies for proven discrimination are bad policy and that they violated equal employment opportunity statutes. The High Court's view may become clearer later in the year, when it rules on a case involving the seniority rights of white firefighters in Memphis, Tenn., and the competing job claims of blacks hired later under an affirmative action plan.

Caroline Rand Herron and Michael Wright



J. Peter Grace with copies of his panel's report last week.

Company, if it conducted its affairs as lackadaisically as the Government. The commission recommended, among other things, making Federal pension plans less generous, requiring the Pentagon to buy widely used equipment on a competitive basis, overhauling or junking Washington's banks of old, incompatible computers and making the Internal Revenue Service try harder to collect back taxes. To help Washington keep a closer watch on spending, the commission called for the creation of a new, tight-fisted central Office of Federal Management.

The disposition of most of the commission's 2,500-odd recommendations is up to Congress, which has not been disposed to drastic cost-cutting even when it's not an election year. Apparently sensitive to the tendency of Congressmen to be thin-skinned about such matters, the Grace panel railed against Capitol Hill's affinity for pork-barrel public works, but at the last minute deleted from its final draft the names and hometowns of the more notable practitioners.

Strategy Time On the Deficit

On the budget President Reagan will send to Congress next month, the White House last week got down to the hard part — whether to do something, do nothing or try to play down the prospect of another huge deficit — \$180 billion. After days of meetings, loggersheads were still loggerheads, this time on the latest proposed solution: a bipartisan Presidential commission that would ponder the problem during the election year but report after Election Day.

As in years past, part of the difficulty in reaching agreement has been Mr. Reagan's preference for cutting spending over raising taxes; yesterday, Administration sources said he has told his close advisers he has decided against major new taxes. Part has been what Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, called "a number of extremely-held views" among those close advisers about the political risks of economic moves in an election year.

Not that appointing a commission, which Mr. Reagan is said still to be weighing, would be risk-free. On the economic side, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan is reportedly against the notion on the ground that taxes would be recommended anyway. As for the politics, the Administration has used the device successfully before, on Social Security and a basing mode for the MX missile. This time, however, some White House officials are worried that

Presidential Commission Reports on the 'Sad Truth' About Malnutrition.

A Proliferation of Opinions On the Question of Hunger

By ROBERT PEAR

WASHINGTON — If the Presidential commission studying hunger in America had denied the existence of a problem, it would have contradicted the evidence to be seen at soup kitchens across the country. If it had found a problem of major proportions, it would have embarrassed President Reagan.

For those reasons, skeptics said, the commission delivered a painstakingly cautious verdict: The "sad truth" is that "there is hunger in America," as the term is commonly defined. But the hunger is not "rampant" or "widespread," cannot be precisely measured and was not caused by the budget cuts adopted by Congress at Mr. Reagan's request, it said.

The nutritional well-being of the American people has improved since 1967, when the Field Foundation sent out a team of physicians who reported that children were dying from hunger and disease caused by malnutrition. But the politics of hunger has not changed so much.

On one side are the antipoverty groups and advocacy organizations, such as the Food Research and Action Center and the Children's Defense Fund, which deplore any cutbacks in Federal food assistance. An important figure on the opposite side of the debate is Senator Jesse Helms, the conservative North Carolina Republican, who often expresses alarm over waste, fraud and abuse in the food stamp program. As chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, he has as much authority over Federal food assistance as any member of Congress.

The Reagan Administration appears to share all of Mr. Helms's skepticism about the programs, but Mr. Helms has proposed bigger cutbacks in spending than the Administration. Senator Bob Dole, a Republican from the farm state of Kansas, has been a pivotal participant in the debate. He is chairman of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Nutrition, and the Republican-controlled Senate tends to follow his lead on Federal food programs. He has defended the programs against further cuts, saying the poor have already borne their share. But Mr. Dole has also lashed out at Democrats trying to exploit the hunger issue. The "hunger critics," he said, seldom offer constructive ideas. "They are, by and large, liberal Democrats who will always be anti-Reagan," he said.

Farmers and trade associations such as the Food Marketing Institute, which represents supermarket retailers and wholesalers, have generally supported Federal programs designed to increase the food-buying power of poor people.

Moderate Republicans such as Representative James M. Jeffords of Vermont and Senator John C. Danforth of Missouri have also been an important part of the bipartisan coalition supporting food programs. Mr. Danforth, an Episcopal minister, serves on the board of Bread for the World, a Christian anti-hunger group that has documented the effects of the last three years of cutbacks in Federal food assistance. With support from numerous church groups, speaking through a coalition known as Interfaith Action for Economic Justice, liberal politicians have sought to define hunger as a moral issue.

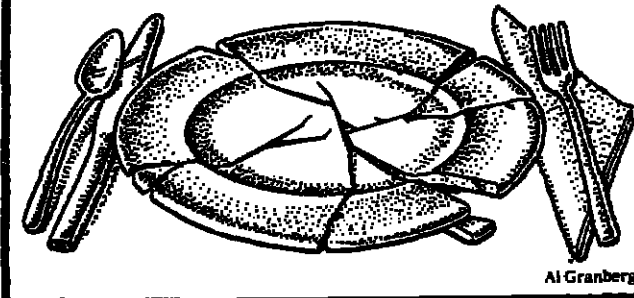
President Nixon defined the issue in just such

Federal food assistance programs (fiscal year 1983)

	Spending (in millions of dollars)	Number of recipients (in millions)
Food stamps	\$12,005	21.6
School lunch	2,358	23.2
School breakfast	339	3.4
Child care	322	0.9
Summer food for children	93	1.4
Special supplemental food*	1,130	2.5
Surplus commodities	2,250	Not available

* for women, infants and children

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture



Al Granberg

terms 14 years ago, when he addressed the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health. He said the United States must accept malnutrition as a "national responsibility" because "there is a moral imperative: Our national conscience requires it." He went on to say, "I not only accept the responsibility — I claim the responsibility" for feeding people.

That attitude differs from the policy of the Reagan Administration, which emphasizes the responsibility of charities and local officials to help the Federal Government feed the poor.

Democrats have allowed the debate to revolve around statistical questions: How many millions of people are hungry? Is the evidence "anecdotal?" Is the problem confined to pockets of poverty, or is it widespread? However, Marshall L. Matz, who served as general counsel to the old Senate Select Committee on Nutrition, says: "The fundamental question is not how many are hungry, but whose responsibility is it to feed them? The key word is responsibility."

both food stamps and free school lunches available to households with incomes as much as 30 percent above the poverty line because it wanted to be sure they too would have enough to eat.

Kevin R. Hopkins, director of the White House Office of Policy Information, says that in these and other social welfare programs, "aid has been redirected to those most in need," and he cites Census Bureau reports to show that "a greater proportion of the truly needy are receiving aid under President Reagan." But Democrats point out that the cutbacks in these programs have been proportionally greater than in other programs. That is the basis for their charge that Mr. Reagan's policies have been unfair.

The chairman of the President's commission, J. Clayburn La Force Jr., declared last week that hunger was "a real and significant problem throughout our nation." In view of such findings, Mr. Matz predicted that hunger would become "the cutting edge of the fairness issue in the 1984 campaign."

Klansmen and Nazis Now Face Civil Rights Charges

New Trial Over Death Of Carolina Protesters

By JOHN MONK

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — On Nov. 3, 1979, five members or supporters of the Communist Workers Party were killed in a gun battle with Ku Klux Klan and American Nazi Party members on the streets of Greensboro.

The years since the shootout have been full of controversy over, among other things, the lack of convictions in the case and unresolved charges that government agents or informers were somehow involved. Civil rights groups have been pitted against the Federal Government, the press against the judiciary.

Last week, the latest chapter opened in a tiny courtroom here in Winston-Salem. Jury selection began in the Federal trial of six Ku Klux Klan and three American Nazi Party members. The nine have been charged with conspiring to violate the civil rights of participants in the 1979 anti-Klan rally that was staged near a predominantly black housing project and had been authorized by the Greensboro city government.

District Judge Thomas A. Flannery barred the public and the press from the courtroom before he began questioning prospective jurors to see if they had been adversely influenced by pretrial publicity. The publishers of North Carolina's four largest newspapers promptly sent their lawyers into court to try to have prospective jury members examined openly. On Thursday morning, Judge Flannery denied the newspapers' request. Later in the day, an appeals court halted the closed questioning pending a hearing scheduled for tomorrow. It isn't known when a jury will be selected for the trial, which is expected to last at least three months.

The press has been a significant part of the case from the start. Television cameras vividly captured much of the gun battle. In the tapes, which were broadcast on network news shows, one Klansman is seen firing what is believed to have been the first shot in the air. Another Klansman is later seen running down a sidewalk, firing two pistols in the direction of demonstrators. An-



A wounded anti-Klan demonstrator in Greensboro, N.C., with armed friend during clash in 1979. ©Greensboro Daily News via United Press International.

other tape shows several men standing behind a blue car, firing rifles and shotguns.

In documents prepared for the trial, prosecutors said they would set out to prove that Klansmen and Nazis had fired the first 11 shots. "Six people had been killed by Klan/Nazi fire before any demonstrator returned fire in self-defense," a Government brief says. Five of the nine defendants in the latest trial were defendants in a 23-week trial in state court in Greensboro in 1980. Then, an all-white jury acquitted all the defendants of murder and rioting charges.

By the trial's end, there were claims that two undercover agents had infiltrated the local Klan and Nazi organizations. Witnesses said that Edward W. Dawson, who said in statements out of court that he had been working for the Greensboro police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had helped organize and lead the heavily armed Klansmen and Nazis to the site of the gun battle.

Jurors interviewed after that trial said they thought the Klan and Nazis had acted in self-de-

fense. "Something is wrong," editorialized The Charlotte Observer at the time. "Surely, some laws were violated. Surely somebody was guilty of something. But so far no one has been found guilty of anything."

In March 1982, a Federal grand jury investigation got under way. On April 1983, it handed down a 14-count indictment against the nine men now on trial; one of the defendants is Mr. Dawson. The Federal inquiry went on so long that it too became an object of controversy.

Some civil rights and religious groups — including the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Council of Churches of Christ — have called for the appointment of a special prosecutor, saying the Government couldn't be trusted to investigate itself thoroughly. In addition, relatives and associates of the five people killed in 1979 have filed a Federal civil suit, accusing law officers of conspiring with the Klan and Nazis to plan and then cover up the shootings. That suit is set for trial in August and seeks \$48 million.

New Philips Strategy in Electronics

After a drubbing by Japan in video sales, the Dutch giant is looking to joint ventures.

By JOHN TAGLIABUE

EINDHOVEN, THE NETHERLANDS — TWELVE years ago, when Philips introduced the world's first video cassette recorder, it confidently expected to dominate this very promising new market.

That hasn't happened, although the market has indeed turned out to be promising. Thousands upon thousands of the recorders have been sold and they are becoming as commonplace as the television sets to which they are attached. But nearly all the machines are Japanese-made. Very few carry the Philips label, even in Europe, where Philips N.V. is the largest electronics manufacturer.

Its machines have simply been swept aside in the marketplace. Even its sophisticated V2000 model has failed to win more than 10 percent of European sales, although Philips invested \$250 million in a new factory near Vienna in a last-ditch effort to stop the Japanese on its home ground.

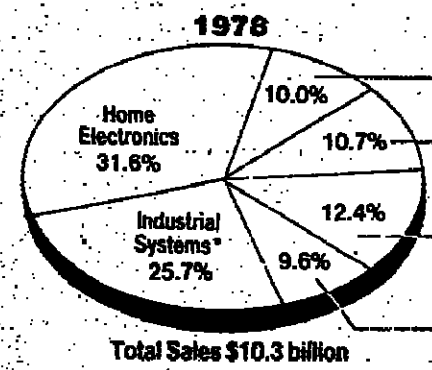
The drubbing by the Japanese in video cassette recorders isn't Philips' only setback. Rising American competition in sales of computers, automated office equipment and semiconductor is also cutting into the company's European sales, which produced roughly two-thirds of Philips' approximately \$14 billion in 1983 revenue. That has prompted a historic switch in the way Philips does business, not only in the video cassette recorder field, but also for its range of other home electronics products, telecommunications equipment and high-tech industrial systems.

For the first time in its 93 years, the Dutch-based electronics giant is shifting from an emphasis on sales of its own products to a greater reliance on joint ventures with other companies. In part, the new ventures are making Philips a European salesman for

The Changing Mix At Philips

In Products...

Sales by division as a percent of total sales



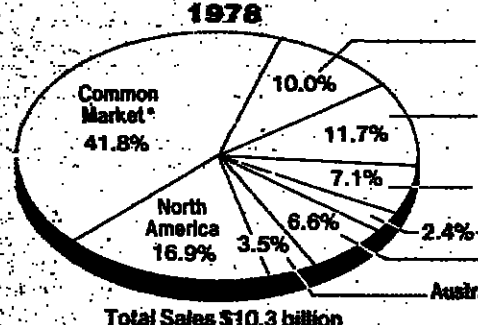
Total Sales \$10.3 billion

*Includes office, cable, defense, telecommunications and scientific and medical instruments.

**Includes circuits, picture tubes, plastics, metal components.

And Geographical Distribution

Sales by country area as a percent of total sales



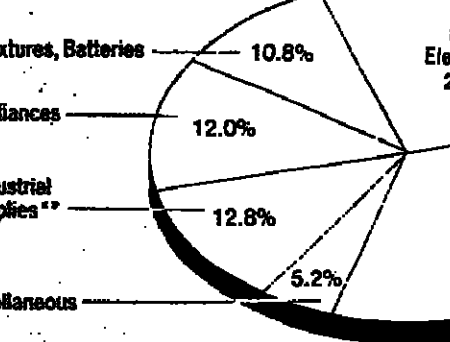
Total Sales \$10.3 billion

*Excluding Netherlands

Note: Dollar figures translated from guilders at current rates.

Philips' compact disc player

1982



Total Sales \$13.6 billion

American and Japanese products. But Philips is also joining forces with European companies to try to best the Japanese and the Americans in high-technology research.

The stakes are high. If the new strategy doesn't work, Philips could lose its domination of the European market, on which it depends for survival, even though sales by the North American Philips Corporation, the United States unit, are rising — to nearly \$3 billion annually from about \$1 billion in 1975.

"In the end, technology will win out," said Wisse Dekker, the stocky, 58-year-old Philips chairman. "You cannot build a dike and keep it out." Mr. Dekker, who has been chairman for two years, had tried the dike approach as a leader of an angry European effort last spring to erect trade barriers that would keep out Japanese video cassette recorders. But that effort collapsed, and in recent weeks he has put into effect the new joint-venture strategy with these announcements:

• Far from fighting the Japanese on video cassette recorders, Philips will manufacture in Europe the popular VHS system developed by the Victor Company of Japan, although Mr. Dekker vowed to keep up some production of the V2000. Other European electronics companies have made similar arrangements with the Japanese, including Thomson-Brandt, the nationalized French manufacturer, and Telefunken, its West German subsidiary. They, too, signed on with Victor to make and sell its video cas-

The Economy

sette recorders.

• The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in its first major venture abroad, signed on Philips to market A.T.&T.'s sophisticated digital telephone switching system. Digital communications is a technology in which Philips and other European electronics companies lag. The joint venture recognizes Philips' marketing prowess in Europe, and Philips executives have expressed the hope that the A.T.&T. arrangement will be expanded to include other products.

• Philips will increase its stake in Grundig of West Germany, which is Europe's second-largest electronics company, behind Philips. Once that's done, Philips will take over management of Grundig on April 1 — if the West German Government's cartel office doesn't object. Philips now owns 24.5 percent of Grundig. It says the new arrangement would give it the market share and economies of scale that it needs to compete more effectively against non-Europeans, especially the Japanese.

• Philips and C.I.T.-Alcatel, the French electronics company, will pool resources to develop microwave transmission systems and other high-technology products in competition with the Japanese and the Americans. The arrangement stretches the resources that Philips is now devoting to research — more than \$1.2 billion a year, or 7 percent of its revenue.

The keystone of Mr. Dekker's new joint-venture strategy appears to be the A.T.&T. deal. It gives Philips a strong product in a growing competition with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which spent nearly \$1 billion to develop its System 12 digital phone exchange and has a strong marketing presence in Europe. A.T.&T. didn't, until the Philips arrangement.

But the A.T.&T. deal, and the new Philips strategy in general, is not without its European critics. Resistance is bubbling within the Common Market, for example, where a protracted antitrust battle is being

waged to prevent I.B.M. from snatching a commanding share of emerging new computer and telecommunications business. Government officials in several Common Market countries have bitterly charged that the Philips pact with A.T.&T. simply implants another "fifth column" in Europe's midst, shutting out European manufacturers.

Mr. Dekker, who spent most of his 36 years at Philips stationed in the Far East, rejects that view, contending that the company's efforts to forge European alliances, such as plans to develop microwave transmission systems or cellular mobile radio systems with C.I.T.-Alcatel, are no less intense than the quest for trans-Atlantic ties, which he says "may act as a sort of catalyst" in Europe. "If it is a matter of American technology," he adds, "then better to channel it into Europe through a European company, than the other way around."

According to Mr. Dekker, Philips was counting on further cooperation with A.T.&T. in areas like microprocessor technology and electronic office equipment, where Philips faces tough competition from European, American and Japanese competitors, or in developing products for future telecommunications systems, like videotex, that are planned throughout Europe to carry voice, video and data services into households.

But the announcement last month that A.T.&T. would take a 25 percent stake in Olivetti, a major Philips competitor in the office machine business, with an option to raise it to 40 percent after four years, soured those prospects. As a result of the Olivetti deal, the chance for wider cooperation, according to Gerrit Jeeft, the Philips management board member for telecommunications and computer products, "has become very remote."

Moreover, as Philips' video recorder troubles indicate, there is little to suggest that pressure will ease on the important market for consumer products, like radios, televisions and high-fidelity equipment, which account for 27 percent of the company's sales. Together with Sony, Philips established a world standard for the compact disc, the pancake-sized, long-playing records that use Philips' laser-tipped recording technology. But Philips was stunned by the price-aggressiveness that Japanese companies displayed when they introduced the product in the United States.

Despite the American and Japanese competition, Philips' earnings remain robust, in part as a result of a four-year cost-cutting program that has closed 50 factories in Europe and has eliminated 30,000 jobs, roughly 10 percent of the company's worldwide work force. In the first three quarters of last year, net income rose 10 percent from the year-earlier level, to \$113.8 million, on a 4.5 percent rise in sales, to \$10.03 billion. In the United States, the earnings of North American Philips swelled more than 30 percent, to \$58.6 million, on a 15 percent sales increase, to \$2.6 billion. Part of that growth came from a new push into office automation. The consumer electronics division is in the midst of a turnaround attempt in the United States, after having lost \$13.9 million in 1982 on \$1 billion in sales.

The American subsidiary has long used the strategy that Mr. Dekker is now applying in Europe, according to Philips officials. Only 20 percent of its products are manufactured within a Philips subsidiary; many of the rest are the products of other companies, sold under the Philips name.

G.M.'s Overhaul: A Return to Basics

By JOHN HOLUSHA

DETROIT — In 1921, Alfred P. Sloan Jr. faced a difficult problem. The fledgling General Motors Corporation could not match the Ford Motor Company in producing small, economical cars. And the products it turned out were plagued with poor quality and a confusing overlap of models.

Mr. Sloan, G.M.'s chairman, decided to reorganize the company to produce, as he said at the time, "a line of cars in each price area, from the lowest price up to one for a strictly high-grade" model. Moreover, he decreed that there should be "no duplication by the corporation" in each of the auto market's price and size segments.

For decades, G.M. adhered to the dictums laid down by Mr. Sloan and it grew into the largest manufacturing corporation in the world. But in the last decade, under intense pressure to improve fuel efficiency, G.M. has produced a series of look-alike cars, ones that muted the historic distinctions between the company's auto lines and confused potential buyers. And as each division tried to become the equivalent of a full-line auto company, the lines blurred further. Chevrolet, traditionally G.M.'s premier small-car division, began to sell cars as large as the biggest Buick, while

Cadillac, historically the company's large, luxury car division, sold a subcompact.

The results of that policy are still coming in, but one fact has emerged clearly: The auto industry has rebounded in the last year and G.M. has, too, but the company's small cars are, once again, a major problem.

And the solution, once again, is dramatic and strikingly similar to the basic G.M. plan enunciated by the company's patriarch in the 20's — though the enemy now is Japan, not Ford.

G.M.'s current chairman, Roger B. Smith, announced last week that the company will consolidate all of G.M.'s engineering, manufacturing and marketing operations — over a still to be determined period of years — into two new umbrella groups: one for large cars, which will include the Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac divisions, and one for small cars, meaning Chevrolet, Pontiac and G.M. of Canada. He intends to rebuild G.M.'s small car markets, in part by restoring some of the individuality of G.M. lines that Mr. Sloan insisted upon years ago. "The customer is going to see more distinction in products," said Mr. Smith.

The man who, along with Mr. Smith, must pull this off is Lloyd E. Reuss, the 47-year-old former manager of G.M.'s Buick division, who

has drawn the company's toughest assignment as head of the new small car group. He "has been given one of the biggest corporate jobs in this half of the century," said Martin L. Anderson, director of the Future of the Automobile Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Smith's decision to overhaul key operations at the giant auto company was in large part inevitable. Although G.M. is expected to report record profits of about \$4 billion for 1983, the company's total car sales last year of 4.05 million remain well below the 5 million-plus peaks of the late 1970's. Moreover, G.M.'s overall improvement masks a steady deterioration of its lower priced lines. The Chevrolet division, which held 20.8 percent of the total American car market in 1978, accounted for only 14.8 percent in 1983. Pontiac, which had 7.9 percent of the market in 1978, was down to 6 percent in 1983.

"Chevrolet lost a pile of money last year despite a good year over all, and the company is stuck with a lot of small cars that don't work," said Maryann N. Keller, an analyst and investment manager at Vilas-Fischer Associates. The new plan, she said, "is a fundamental recognition that a small car is not a shrunken big car. The alternative would have been a state of slow, steady deterioration at Chevrolet and Pontiac."

Mr. Reuss faces a formidable chal-

lenge in trying to make the small car group successful. Mr. Anderson said his research indicates that Chevrolet and Pontiac are currently losing money on all car models smaller than the mid-size Chevrolet Celebrity and Pontiac 6000 models. American auto executives say it is impossible to make money on smaller cars because of the price levels set by Japanese imports.

If he fails, G.M.'s historic domination of the American car market will be in serious jeopardy, since selling younger buyers Chevrolets and Pontiacs and trading them up to Oldsmobiles, Buicks and Cadillacs as they grow older and wealthier has been the company's basic strategy since the 1920's. Without a recovery in the sales — and profits — of small cars, Mr. Smith is not likely to join Mr. Sloan in the archives of corporate history as one of the giants of General Motors, and Mr. Reuss's skyrocketing career would probably sputter out short of the top of the auto company.

While Mr. Reuss charts his course, G.M.'s short-term solution to the small car problem is already in place. The company plans to market as many as 250,000 subcompacts a year from its joint venture with Toyota Motor Corporation in California. It had also planned to import 200,000 subcompacts from the Isuzu Motor Company and 90,000 mini-compacts from the Suzuki Motor Compa-

ny, all to be sold as Chevrolets starting with the 1985 model year. The continuation of restrictions on imports from Japan will probably force some modification of these plans, but the pattern is set.

None of the car division's model line-up will change substantially for several years because of the long lead time in the auto industry, but analysts expect that in the latter part of the decade, larger cars will be sold primarily by the Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac divisions of the large car group while Chevrolet and Pontiac will concentrate on the products of the small car group. Analysts also anticipate an effort to consolidate G.M.'s dealers by encouraging "dualing," so that today's Chevrolet dealer would eventually have large Oldsmobiles to sell in addition to smaller Chevrolets.

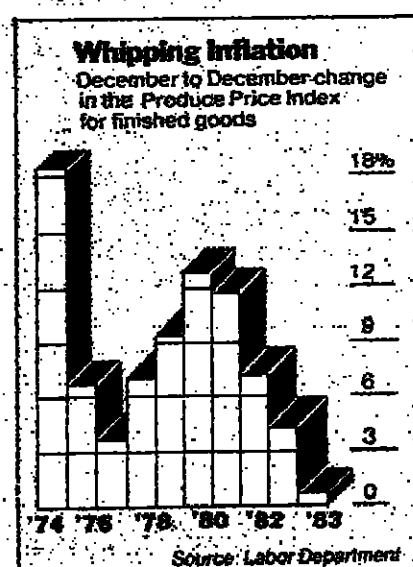
The reorganization set in motion last week will eventually eliminate the current Fisher Body and Assembly divisions, which have confusing and overlapping responsibilities in manufacturing, and will reduce the roles of the five automobile divisions — Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac — to sales and marketing organizations within the new large and small car groups. The production plants and engineering staffs of Fisher, Assembly and the five car divisions will be divided among the two new groups.

WEEK IN BUSINESS

'83 Producer Prices Hit 20-Year Low

Inflation at the producer level during 1983 rose by the smallest increment in 20 years, thanks to a 10 percent drop in gasoline prices and a 15.8 percent decline in heating oil. December's increase of two-tenths of 1 percent in the Producer Price Index left the indicator up only six-tenths of 1 percent for the year, compared with a 3.7 percent rise in 1982 and a 7.1 percent jump in 1981. It was the lowest since a five-tenths of 1 percent rise in 1984. But the bad news was that beef prices are surging — rising 6.3 percent in December alone, the largest jump in three-and-a-half years, and economists fear that the effects of last summer's drought will continue pushing meat prices up. In other economic news, the Government said that American businesses plan to increase their spending on new plants and equipment by 9.4 percent this year, the largest increase since 1977; industrial production — the output of the nation's mines, factories and utilities — rose a modest five-tenths of 1 percent in December, while retail sales edged up a mere one-tenth of 1 percent.

The uninspiring reports late in the week on retail sales and industrial production pushed a falling stock market even lower, as investors grew concerned about the sustainability of the recovery. The Dow Jones industrial average fell more than 16 points



during the week, closing at 1,270.10. But what was bad for stocks was good for bonds. The credit markets had one of their best days in weeks, as prices rose and rates fell in response to indications that the economy was slowing down. Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve reported a \$500 million jump in M-1, the basic measure of the nation's money supply.

Made in Mexico and Japan. Ford Motor announced plans to build a \$300 million auto assembly plant in Hermosillo, Mexico, which at completion

would produce 130,000 cars a year and bring \$280 million of foreign currency into Mexico. Though the company would not comment on the type of car to be built, industry analysts said it would be a subcompact designed by Toyota Kogyo, Ford's Japanese affiliate, with most major parts coming from Japan. The plant, they said, represented Ford's effort to stay competitive in the small car market, which has been dominated by the Japanese. The United Auto Workers bristled.

Made in U.S.A. and Japan. Honda of Japan said it will spend \$240 million to expand its Marysville, Ohio, plant. By 1988, the company hopes to be producing 300,000 vehicles a year and employ 2,500 workers — an addition of 500 jobs.

After failing to persuade the F.T.C. to stop the General Motors-Toyota joint venture to produce a subcompact car in California, Chrysler took matters into its own hands and filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court. The No. 3 car maker charged that the venture would have a "devastating effect on competition" in the United States.

Texaco won control of Getty Oil at \$125 a share, and could pay as much as \$9.9 billion for the entire company — the largest corporate takeover ever. After securing the purchase of

11.8 percent of Getty stock owned by the J. Paul Getty Museum, Texaco closed a deal early last week with Gordon P. Getty, trustee of the Sarah C. Getty Trust, for purchase of the trust's 40.2 percent interest. With \$2 percent of Getty stock, Texaco then offered to buy the remaining shares for the same price. Still miffed, however, was Pennzoil, which sued to make Getty honor an agreement promising Pennzoil an option to buy 8 million Getty shares at \$110 each. Such an option would give Pennzoil an immediate \$120 million profit.

Murdoch Nixes Kerkorian. Rupert Murdoch's interest in Warner Communications appears to have made life difficult for Kirk Kerkorian, who owns 50.1 percent of MGM/UA Entertainment. Mr. Kerkorian had made an offer to buy the remaining stake in MGM/UA for about \$17 a share, or \$452.2 million, but withdrew the offer, noting that the price may not be adequate in light of the "markedly higher values" the investment community has recently placed on motion picture companies.

Miscellaneous. Production problems involving Coleco's Adam computer will produce a fourth-quarter loss for the company. Yet officials said Coleco would report a profit for the whole year as well as for the first quarter.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED JANUARY 13, 1984

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
ATT Wt	16,986,400	18 1/2	- 1/2
ATT	11,093,600	65 1/2	- 1/2
Texaco	9,792,200	37 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Unocal	6,519,300	35 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Gulf Oil	5,175,600	49 1/2	+ 2 1/2
N Seml	5,013,900	18 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	4,935,700	119	- 4 1/2
Getty	4,781,800	117 1/2	+13 1/2
Exxon	4,169,900	37 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Gil Wst	4,041,300	31 1/2	- 1/2
Baxl Tr	4,014,900	22 1/2	- 2 1/2
Comdis	3,778,000	14 1/2	- 6 1/2
Mer Ly	3,715,800	34 1/2	- 1 1/2
G Mkt	3,442,100	77 1/2	- 1 1/2
How Pl	3,346,600	42	- 1/2

Company	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,066	1,676
Declines	963	366
Total Issues	2,269	2,227
New Highs	213	193
New Lows	44	36

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	516,596,300	998,525,012
Same Per. 1983	473,508,620	980,248,060

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

High	Low	Last	Change
Indust	114.1	112.4	-1.33
Transp	100.3	99.1	-0.81
Utilities	48.1	47.6	-0.28
Finance	97.5	96.7	-0.93
Composite	97.9	96.4	-1.05

Standard & Poor's	1983	1982	1981	1980
400 Indust	191.1	187.4	187.9	-2.70
20 Transp	31.7	31.0	31.0	-0.63
40 Utilities	69.2	68.3	69.0	-0.21
40 Financial	18.9	18.5	18.5	-0.29
500 Stocks	169.5	166.6	167.0	-2.26

Dow Jones	1983	1982	1981	1980
30 Indust	1295.4	1262.9	1270.1	-16.54
20 Transp	617.0	598.9	602.9	-8.83
15 Utilities	136.2	132.4	134.3	-0.53
65 Comb	517.2	504.7	507.7	-6.28

The American Stock Exchange

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
DomeP	2,004,000	3-1/16	- 1/4
WangB	1,530,800	35	- 1 1/2
EchoB	1,384,100	7	...
Vrbtm	1,183,800	16 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Amdhl	1,021,600	18 1/2	- 1/2
TexAir	865,100	8	+ 1 1/2
InstSy	840,400	3 1/2	...
PetLew	800,500	11 1/2	+ 1/2
IntBk wt	793,400	2 1/2	+ 1/2
ChmPh	720,700	5 1/2	+ 1/2

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	451	630
Declines	359	184
Total Issues	919	909
New Highs	63	47
New Lows	12	8
VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	38,377,285	70,675,200
Same Per. 1983	48,475,960	100,415,935

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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A Military Solution

In a rueful backward glance at Vietnam, Gen. Maxwell Taylor once remarked, "Until we know the enemy and know our allies and know ourselves, we'd better keep out of this dirty kind of business." It's an apt text for weighing the wisdom of the proposals now offered by the Kissinger commission on Central America.

Agreed. Central America isn't Vietnam. But the toxin sounded by the Kissinger panel report has a familiar, martial ring.

Why is Central America important? Because, the commission declares, "Our credibility worldwide is involved. The triumph of hostile forces in what the Soviet Union calls the 'strategic rear' of the United States would be read as a sign of U.S. impotence."

The same fears about impotence and credibility were the stuff of a thousand speeches justifying American involvement for a generation in the lost war in Indochina.

And now, as if on cue, the Reagan Administration is preparing to ask for \$250 million in more military aid for El Salvador, quadruple the current figure. So it is plain that what matters most about the Kissinger panel's recommendations isn't its human rights trimmings or its grab bag of economic proposals, no matter how generous. What matters most is that the bipartisan commission endorses pouring more arms and advisers into another regional civil war.

Arms alone won't make Central America whole, nor have three years of militarization brought it nearer to peace. There are other paths to explore, and it would be simple prudence to weigh real choices. What, to begin with, do we know of our enemies?

Enemy No. 1 is Nicaragua, depicted in most sections of the Kissinger report as irredeemably Marxist-Leninist. But the commission is, ultimately, equivocal about whether the United States can tolerate that. It says there "could" be a comprehensive regional settlement that "would not imply the liquidation of the Sandinista Government or the for-

mal abandonment of its revolutionary ideals, but only that it submit itself to the legitimizing test of free elections."

So why not spell this out? Why not use the incentive of a settlement to bargain for verifiable security guarantees? Such guarantees would make impossible the external assistance that the commission claims Nicaragua is giving to Enemy No. 2, the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Senator Moynihan, having met with the Managua Marxists, urges such a test of their realism, and his judgment is as expert, and as anti-Communist, as that of any commission member. Nor is Mr. Moynihan alone in his skepticism about depending on weapons to stop the guerrillas in El Salvador.

The commission says that 37,000 Salvadoran troops are not enough to prevail over 6,000 armed rebels. It favors a 10-to-1 Government edge and figures that \$400 million in military aid will break the stalemate. But El Salvador's Catholic Archbishop thinks that half the weapons will end up in the hands of guerrillas, and that adding more weapons will simply increase an appalling level of violence while reducing chances for a settlement.

What, after all, feeds the Salvadoran insurgency? It is a cycle of violence that the Government has been unable to control because, among other things, some of its military commanders are implicated in death squad murders. The overriding goal of U.S. policy for El Salvador should be to break that cycle and give an ill-used people new choices. The Kissinger panel says as much in arguing that any military aid ought to be conditioned, and seriously, on human rights and social progress in El Salvador.

Alas, even that recommendation is blunted by a tricky dissent from the commission's chairman, of all people. Mr. Kissinger and two other commissioners argue that if a choice must be made, defending human rights means less than fighting Marxism-Leninism. That's a policy all right, but it ignores what Maxwell Taylor learned at hard cost. It's the way to turn a second-rate challenge into a first-rate calamity.

Amy's Story

How did a 12-year-old victim of sex abuse become the only one locked up after the start of legal proceedings designed to protect children? That's the story of Amy, who spent eight days in solitary confinement at the order of a California court. It bears study.

Amy was living a normal life in Fairfield, Calif., with her mother and stepfather, an Air Force doctor. Last summer her mother, finding her unusually withdrawn, asked what was wrong. It was her stepfather, Amy said — he had been fondling her. Confronted, the stepfather confessed and quickly agreed he needed professional help and went to a therapist.

He was vaguely aware that California law, like laws of all states, requires therapists to report known or suspected abuse to child protective agencies. He didn't know that California is among 12 states that require those agencies to report to law enforcement officials. (New York and other states allow it.) Had he gone first to a lawyer instead of a therapist, his lawyer might well have sought the district attorney's cooperation in a program of diversion from criminal courts.

The Solano County district attorney's office, however, started a criminal case, and Amy was the key witness. She refused to testify. Why? Her home and family were in jeopardy. By one account, she hoped that her fractured family could be reunited.

Six times the deputy district attorney demanded her testimony and six times she refused. A judge ordered her confined in the county juvenile home between court appearances. Her confinement was humane, the prosecutor said, and solitary only

to keep her from the home's delinquents. "Unusual, yes; cruel, no," he said. "She has been told to go to her room, as society requires of her, until she tells the truth."

Finally, a higher court saw the futility of the proceedings and ordered Amy released. The case against the stepfather was dismissed for lack of evidence, though he must still deal with his military superiors and perhaps a medical society board. Amy is home now with her mother, trying to recover from two traumas, the second inflicted on her in the name of protecting her.

What conclusions are possible? Is the reporting law mindlessly harsh? No. It was part of a nationwide reform, aimed at gullible professionals who covered up blatant cases of abuse. The case doesn't demonstrate a need to reverse those laws, but does show a need for attention.

As word gets around that prosecution is likely, fewer child abusers will seek the help they need. The test will be to prevent misguided professional cover-ups without encouraging even more damaging family cover-ups.

The ultimate lesson may be that statutes alone can't protect children. That takes a certain amount of sensitivity by people like the judge and prosecutor in this case.

If only they had paused in their relentless zeal long enough to ask, "Are we helping this child? Aren't we driving this law counter to its purpose?" Had they done so, they would have done more good for law, and less harm to Amy.

Act, the 1965 Voting Rights Act and the 1968 Fair Housing Act brought the "dream" of equality closer.

But it's still a dream. In the 80's, one-third of all blacks live below the poverty line. Almost half of black families are headed by women, which means those families tend to be poor. The unemployment rate for blacks is twice that for whites. Black median income is 55 percent of white median income — exactly the same ratio that was recorded in 1960.

Nonetheless, the movement has built into it the means to realize the dream. Then and now, the Voting Rights Act generates and regenerates power. There were 103 black elected officials in 1964. Now there are 5,606. Black mayors lead four of the ten largest cities and 21 blacks now sit in Congress. One of Dr. King's aides, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, seeks the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Next year, Dr. King's birthday will be the occasion for the first national holiday honoring a black person. Just 15 years ago, even achieving such a symbol of equality would have sounded like a dream. Now the task is to achieve the reality.

Letters

The Void Filled by Citizen Jackson

To the Editor:

Volunteerism and private initiative on the part of citizens, if considered symptomatic of a democratic society within, are equally valid in their dealings with other societies without.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson went to Syria as a private person, saw President Assad and obtained the release of Navy Lieut. Robert Goodman. President Reagan saw fit to congratulate Mr. Jackson because he did not want to quarrel with success, as if success is the touchstone of everything and that was all that mattered in the episode. You (editorial Jan. 4) saw fit even to deride the success of Mr. Jackson on the score that it undermined the authority of the President. Your comment is specious, if not morbid.

Even if Mr. Jackson had returned without Goodman, his trip to Syria would be very significant because it questioned the arrogance of states in general in reducing their citizens, like Goodman, to pawns in their power games of strategic moves and trade-offs, and it strengthened the precedent of the right of citizens to intervene in international politics in the name of humanity.

The armories of professional diplomacy of states, particularly the superpowers, are singularly bereft of consideration of humanity when they virulently pursue their geopolitical interests. It is citizens like Ramsey Clark, as in the Iran hostage situation, and Mr. Jackson who provide the possibility of real breakthroughs in the glowering confrontation between states, whether in a hostage situation or in the mindless arms race.

For once I would like to echo President Reagan's words in asking his

Government to get off the back of its citizens when they are capable of supplying the humanitarian tools the Government lacks. Mr. Jackson's Syrian visit demonstrates the need and viability of private efforts by citizens as supplemental tools of international conflict resolution. This, of course, presumes that nation states do want resolution of international conflicts through all peaceful means.

LOUIS SIMON
Huntington, L.I., Jan. 9, 1984
The writer is on the faculty of Friends World College.

To the Editor:

Your Jan. 4 editorial did a disservice to an ambassador of peace, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, and his testament of peace, the freeing of Lieut. Robert Goodman by Syria. By summarily dismissing his accomplishment as the pursuit of "partisan advantage" at the cost of "undercutting President Reagan," you are denying this fine man the profound appreciation he truly deserves, something he continues to get from most Americans, including President Reagan.

Despite your contention to the contrary, the freeing of Lieutenant Goodman has helped the diplomatic process over the conflict in Lebanon in two important ways: It has removed a possibly emotional and volatile P.O.W./hostage issue from future U.S.-Syrian negotiations, and it has created a climate of relative good will and diplomatic opportunity between the two countries. For all of this, Mr. Jackson should be praised and honored, not berated.

JOHN SEPULVEDA
Stamford, Conn., Jan. 4, 1984

Fathers, Be Not Afraid of Mothers

To the Editor:

I had hoped the "threat" of female sexuality had waned in the minds of men long ere this. However, your Jan. 8 Topics item "Quads and Virgin Birth" shows disconcerting male fear. The only positive aspect of the article is that verbalization of this fear, which is the basis for almost all of the social constructs that oppress women, has become increasingly manifest.

Motherhood has a visual reality: We can see pregnancy and birth, whereas "fatherhood," in the sense of conscious begetting, is unknown to man," as Joyce wrote. This dichotomy causes vast amounts of male insecurity about potency and paternity and apparently even male *raison d'être* ("The politically savvy among [women] will surely decide there's little need for soldiers or drones," you note).

In this context, "anatomy is destiny" applies to men while women are seen as immensely powerful because of their reproductive capabilities. To compensate — or, more accurately, overcompensate — men have devalued parenthood, divorcing themselves from it emotionally in revenge for the ephemeral quality of their prenatal physical participation. Parenthood has been consigned entirely to women, and their participation in any other sphere has been viewed, whether consciously or not, as a compounding of their already enormous potential power.

Metaphors the time has come for

men to face reproductive reality. Barring unforeseen events, women's parenthood will remain more overt, and parthenogenesis, which is not only improbable but also undesirable



Frank Gillette

(being the ultimate form of incest), will remain so. Men must learn, just as women have recently learned, to stop defining themselves through parenthood. Men must come to believe in their parenthood, rather than try defensively to dominate over women's sexuality.

After all, fatherhood is becoming increasingly conscious; with test-tube fertilization, we can see the sperm fertilize the egg.

RIA M. COYNE
New York, Jan. 8, 1984

Look What They've Done to Phone Users

To the Editor:

The true meaning of the A.T. & T. breakup just hit me.

Last night, I called a friend in California and got a bad line. To whom should I complain? Who can do anything about it?

My voice enters a Western Electric instrument that I own, goes through house wiring that A.T. & T. owns, through a junction box nobody claims (as I understand it), over New York Telephone's (or whoever's) lines, into the A.T. & T. long-lines network, out to whatever company serves area code 408, possibly through a junction box of dubious ownership, back into A.T. & T. house wiring (presumably) and, finally, out of an instrument that may or may not meet old Western Electric standards.

What have we let A.T. & T., the courts and the Congress do to us?

FRANCIS J. O'REILLY
Ardsley, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1984

As Schools' Real Budgets Rise and Teachers' Real Earnings Fall

To the Editor:

The Times did a service with its publication on Jan. 6 of U.S. Education Department statistics on costs, teachers' salaries and graduation rates in 1972 and 1982. The sharp increase in dropout rates was emphasized.

When analyzed, the statistics reveal additional serious economic facts, affecting the entire community. There's a big increase in waste and profiteering in and around the school system, at the expense of teachers, taxpayers and, one may assume, pupils.

The average salary per teacher increased only 81 percent in those 10 years, while the Consumer Price Index soared 131 percent — a decline in real average salaries of more than 21 percent, and even more, in tax deductions are considered. At \$17,400, by 1982 the average teacher made only one percent more than the average factory worker, as against a 20 percent advantage in 1972.

Current spending per pupil increased from \$34 to \$2,473, or by 165 percent. But teachers' salaries per pupil, taking into account the smaller number of pupils per teacher, increased 114 percent — from \$430 to

\$921. Thus, other spending per pupil increased from \$504 to \$1,552, or by 208 percent: more than triple. The share of teachers' salaries in total outlays declined from 47 percent to 37 percent, while all other costs, rising much faster than the Consumer Price Index, went up from 53 percent to 63 percent of the total.

Education is overwhelmingly a service industry, with teachers providing the bulk of the service, and material requirements are relatively small. Historically, teachers' salaries constituted more than half total current expenses.

The reduction to 37 percent suggests excessive funds going to the educational bureaucracy, in and out of the schools; and even more, increased profiteering by the various suppliers of goods and services to the school systems.

One may argue about the causes for

An African Nation Of 380 Languages

To the Editor:

Your Jan. 1 background article "Nigeria at a Glance" states that Nigeria has "almost 200 African dialects."

If this were so, there would be no need for "English as the official language," since all citizens would understand one another. The complex and expensive problem of education in the mother tongue would disappear, and many Nigerian writers would stop writing in English, confident that their works would be understood by people throughout the country.

The real situation is quite different. Nigeria has around 380 languages, each of which is a fully-developed system, appropriate and adequate for its task. Some belong to the same family and share vocabulary and some grammatical features (as do, say, French and Italian) and may have several dialects (similar to, say, High German, Bavarian, Austrian and Swiss German), but none are mutually intelligible, which is the requirement of dialects. Indeed, a group of 200 dialects would be an extraordinary linguistic phenomenon.

The use of the word "dialect," along with the phrase "tribal languages," dates back to the early colonial era, when it was assumed that ways of communicating without an extensive written literature were somehow unworthy of the term "language." Numerous studies by linguists from Africa and the rest of the world have long since corrected that misconception.

SANDRA SANNEN
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 1, 1984
The writer is a writing instructor in the Public Policy Communications Program at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Injurious Tribalism

To the Editor:

In implying that endemic corruption has been an "indispensable tool" in uniting disparate political elements in Nigeria, your Jan. 4 editorial on the recent coup there is both condescending and incorrect. Patronage, inevitably distributed along tribal lines, has helped to perpetuate the ethnic divisions that have wracked Nigeria since independence.

For Nigeria, and indeed the rest of Africa, to move confidently toward democratic government, political tribalism must be made a thing of history, something which will be possible only after corruption has been brought permanently under strict control. A massive influx of foreign aid will help matters not at all.

PETER J. SPIRO
New York, Jan. 4, 1984

Horse Racing's Plight

To the Editor:

OTB feeds off racing, and racing is in trouble. But in his Jan. 7 Op-Ed article, Reginald F. Lewis, a former director of the Offtrack Betting Corporation, offers no explanation, no recommendations, no basic understanding of why volume (handle) is off. All he seems to be interested in is how to change the formula — meaning how to get New York City a larger slice of a smaller pie — and how to use automation, etc., to enhance efficiency and reduce expenses.

Horse racing is a mature marketplace with an aging audience. Trackgoers are older, poorer, less educated than the audiences for other sports, and most of them are more interested in the gambling than in the sport.

Since OTB is dependent on the racing industry, it should be in the forefront of helping to promote the sport as exciting entertainment, as an "in" part of the contemporary scene. Unless the perception of racing is changed so that it attracts a new audience, it will continue its fall, taking OTB down with it.

EDWIN HANFT
Great Neck, L.I., Jan. 8, 1984

The Dream Lives

Next year, this day, January 15, will officially become a national holiday. Official or not, it's a fit day to reflect on the death, and life, of Martin Luther King Jr., who would have been 55 years old today.

That his life was ended by an assassin's bullet is another tragic reminder of the often-violent consequences that flow from freedom in America. That his dream of racial equality remains alive is evidence of a continuing commitment to press the nation to live up to its founding principles.

When Dr. King rose to national prominence during the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott of 1955, the promise of liberty and justice for all remained painfully remote. Blacks lagged far behind in employment, income and education.

What arose then, in the late 50's and early 60's, was a civil rights movement in which whites and blacks joined to affirm the right to vote, to equal education opportunity, a fair chance to compete for jobs and housing and to live their everyday lives free of demeaning distinctions between "colored" and "white."

Dr. King became a voice for the morality of the civil rights movement and its commitment to nonviolence. His "dream" stirred a nation's conscience. The passage of the 1964 Civil Rights

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WASHINGTON

Shultz and Gromyko

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — In preparation for his meeting in Stockholm with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the experts on U.S.-Soviet relations here provided Secretary of State George Shultz with a stack of briefing books on all recent policy and medical reports out of Moscow.

But somehow they didn't give him a list of Russian proverbs that Mr. Gromyko has been using in his negotiations with the nine U.S. Secretaries of State he has survived since the last world war.

At sticky points in his debate with all these Secretaries of State from John Foster Dulles to George Shultz, Mr. Gromyko had a way of saying: "There's an old Russian proverb. And sure enough there is, some of them relevant to the present day."

"Better to turn back than lose your way."

"The future is his who knows how to wait."

"The slower you drive the further you get."

"You can't drive straight on a twisting lane."

"Learn good things — the bad will teach you by themselves."

"Fear has big eyes."

"The Russian has three strong principles: perhaps, somehow, and never mind."

"All brave men are in prison."

"Once a word is out of your mouth, you can't swallow it again."

"Only a fool will make his doctor his heir."

"Before a fight, two men are boasters; afterward, only one."

"A gold hammer will break down an iron door."

"Wag your tongue as much as you please, but don't wave your gun."

"There are two fools in every market: one asks too little, one asks too much."

"When we sing, everybody hears us; when we sigh, nobody hears us."

"Make peace with men and make war with your sins."

"Pray to God, but keep rowing to shore."

"A bad compromise is better than a good battle."

"Don't drive your horse with the whip — use the oat bag."

"Not everyone who snores is sleeping."

"Love your neighbor, but put up a fence."

"If you can't find wisdom at home, you won't be able to buy it abroad."

"Gold is heavy, but it rises to the top."

"He has been sent to count the birches in Siberia."

"If you tickle yourself, you can laugh when you please."

"The cow may be black, but the milk comes out white."

"Life is unbearable, but death is not so pleasant either."

The former Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, began quoting these proverbs selectively in the early debates of the United Nations in San Francisco and New York. Every time he got in a jam, he'd toss out one of these gems.

But the British had a Minister of State at that time, Hector McNeil by name, who was amused by this diplo-

matic device. He made a study of the Russian Book of Proverbs, and every time the Russians would produce one telling proverb against the wicked capitalists, Mr. McNeil would ask: "But what about this other Russian proverb?" In those days, the East-West debates had a little sense of history and also a sense of humor.

Mr. Gromyko has been in this country too many times over the last 25 years to believe — really to believe any more than Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, believes — that the United States is an imperialist country that is trying to expand its power and overthrow the Soviet revolution in Eastern Europe.

If anything, the American people long for isolation and not for expansion and imperialism. And the most thoughtful of them are confident that they can leave the decline of the Soviet empire to the Russians themselves and their increasingly restless

and disobedient Warsaw Pact allies, now burdened with more and more nuclear missiles.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko are not going to be able to agree at Stockholm about the control of nuclear weapons, but the purpose of their meeting is to minimize the damage and consider the things that unite them rather than the things that divide them.

What better way than to leave time, after they disagree about SS-20 missiles on the Eastern side of the Iron Curtain, and cruise and Pershing 2 missiles on the Western side, to consider the Russian proverbs Mr. Gromyko and his colleagues are always quoting? Particularly that "a bad compromise is better than a good battle."

Maybe it's a goofy idea, but when you think about the old Russian proverbs, they make more sense than the modern communiqués and propaganda out of Moscow and Washington.

Reducing Tensions

By George F. Kennan

PRINCETON, N.J. — The outset of the year 1984 finds Soviet-American relations in deep trouble. All arms control talks, nuclear and conventional, have broken down. The weapons race is now in many respects effectively out of control. Soviet-American trade has declined to almost insignificant levels. A number of cultural and scientific exchanges have had to be abandoned, and those that have survived are hampered by uncertainties. Official communication between the two governments has sunk to the most rudimentary level, imaginable for nations not officially at war.

It is clear that this situation presents serious dangers not just to the two parties themselves but to much of the rest of the world. This being the case, both governments have a double duty to move urgently and imaginatively to its correction.

There have recently been numbers of suggestions, some even from Presidential aspirants, that the best way to tackle this problem would be through a summit meeting. This writer must respectfully disagree. Historical examples, of which there are a number, do not suggest that such gatherings are generally very effective for the settling of complex international problems. Beyond that, in this instance, several specific factors throw doubt on the practicality and usefulness of such a meeting.

There is Yuri V. Andropov's state of health. There are the deep and enduring misgivings aroused in Moscow by earlier pronouncements and actions of the Reagan Administration. There are limitations on the amount of time an American President can arrange or afford to spend outside the United States, particularly in an election year.

George F. Kennan is professor emeritus of the Institute for Advanced Study and author, most recently, of "Nuclear Delusions."



Frank Gillett

What is most needed, at this point, is some sort of a modus vivendi — some agreed provisional set of rules — to stabilize the relationship at this subdued level, to eliminate the most dangerous of the uncertainties it now involves, and to permit people to approach with greater confidence and serenity the necessarily lengthy and complex task of constructing a more hopeful state of relations.

Not all of the elements of such a modus vivendi can be detailed here, but a few may be mentioned as examples. All of these presuppose, incidentally, a continuation of the restraint in polemical rhetoric that has made itself evident in recent weeks. The various sanctions at one time imposed in connection with the Afghan and Polish questions should be officially dropped. Should the Administration wish to continue certain of the restrictions these sanctions involved, these might be retained as

matters of discretionary policy, devoid of all ostensible punitive character. Some, such as those relating to fishery zones, might even be made the subject of specific agreements with the Soviet Government.

The stalemate in the arms control talks at the formal technical-military level is not likely to be soon removed. But there is no reason why the two parties could not examine, through informal channels, the possibilities for various unilateral but generally reciprocal measures of self-restraint in their various weapons programs and other military activities. These last might very usefully include efforts to reduce the present dangerous level of aggressive military-intelligence gathering, including the various forms of shadowing, snooping and spying, all of which are so pregnant with possibilities for clashes, misunderstandings and incidents. It would pay both governments to exchange

certain categories of information voluntarily rather than to have them pursued by these questionable and hazardous procedures.

There might well be new agreements defining the numbers and categories of the official personnel the two governments might maintain on each other's territory and on the number and quality of those persons, both private and official, who would be welcomed as temporary visitors. On the basis of such understandings, it should be possible to restore much of the atmosphere of civility and normal hospitality that ought to surround any and all international contacts of this nature.

In the fields of cultural, scientific and commercial exchanges, the principle to be observed might be: Let the area in which these activities are permitted to proceed be, if it has to, a narrow one, but let the limits be clearly defined. Within those limits,

let conditions be created that would permit people to pursue their respective activities under dependable long-term arrangements, with confidence that they are acting with the blessing and encouragement of their governments and may expect, where needed, the appropriate governmental support.

A modus vivendi along these lines would not have to take the form of a single formal written document. Much of it might well be allowed to rest on understandings worked out through normal diplomatic communication, their sanction depending on their generally reciprocal nature. One would think that the forthcoming meeting of Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko at Stockholm might provide a uniquely favorable opportunity for initiating an effort of this nature.

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Globeconomics

By Hunter Lewis

United States has been the world leader in each of these industries. Today, we clearly lead in only two.

Our five leading exports to Japan are corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton and coal. Their leading exports to us are autos, trucks, video recorders, oil-well casings and motorcycles. What is worse, we are repeating this same pattern of exchanging raw commodities for sophisticated finished products with other newly industrialized countries around the world.

Misconception No. 2 takes the form of the following thesis: We now have a

world market. In this market, purely national economies and companies no longer exist. Toyota is no longer a purely Japanese company and General Motors is no longer a purely American company. To worry about a challenge from Japan is jingoistic, if not irrelevant.

This thesis, too, cannot be lightly dismissed. In the past, the battle for world markets was easy to follow. Each corporate player — Toyota, G.M., whoever — carried a figurative national flag wherever it went. This is all changing. To cite just one bizarre example: Last March, the Belgian Government signed a protocol to supply China with computerized telephone switching equipment. The \$250 million deal will be implemented by an American company's wholly owned Belgian subsidiary with Bel-

gian Government financing. In addition, it required the approval of Washington, which might very well have been withheld if the American company had directly requested it.

But do new forms of production, distribution and organization signal the end of a specifically American economy with specifically American companies? Not likely. When the level of change subsides, traditional forms of corporate behavior will reassert themselves. There will be fewer and larger firms, each specifically national in form — and at least one in each major industry had better be American.

This brings us to the third, most notable misconception: that the new world economy of the late 80's, 90's and the next century will be much like today's world economy: turbulent, even violent, with industry leadership constantly shifting between countries and companies. Japan may shine for a moment only to be supplanted by newly industrialized countries, or the cycle may swing back to North America or Europe. In this view of more or

less unending change, there are neither permanent winners nor permanent losers.

I do not believe this. As I see the global market, it offers a finite opportunity. There may be several more decades of accelerated change before national economies adjust to a new international order. Eventually, however, clear winners will emerge with gigantic shares of international production. The 30 major international auto companies of today will be reduced to a mere handful — and this same pattern will unfold in industry after industry.

Those countries and companies that understand what is happening and make sacrifices now will come to enjoy unimaginable wealth in the future. Those that fail for any reason — lack of understanding, resources, determination — may find other, more limited opportunities in new technologies or new products, but they will have missed the main chance in the final transition from national economies to a single world market.

ESSAY

Expert On the Sidelines

By William Safire

my point — never listen to the experts on the sidelines."

In the past week, Dr. Kissinger has dominated the news both as a player and as an expert on the sidelines.

As a player, he has shown himself to be the John Riggins of the blue-ribbon panel: The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America came up with the Kissinger version of the "Riggo drill": Control the ball, hit 'em hard, dominate in the trenches until the other side caves. This eminently sensible game plan includes a budget to buy our way out, undergirded by a certainty that the other side is Russia's Team, masterminded in the Kremlin by Tom Landry.

The panel's central conclusion — that a rollback of totalitarianism in Nicaragua is vital to the progress of democratic reform in El Salvador — is a gutsy call. As quarterback, Old No. 17 played brilliantly, holding a temperamental team of all-stars in line to come up with that rarity: a consensus that makes sense.

As an expert on the sidelines, however, Henry Kissinger revealed that dichotomy that has always dogged his strategy: The fiercest of hawks in local theaters becomes the apostle of ambiguity on the global scene.

Not two days after his commission

report, at a think-tank gathering in Brussels, the deviser of détente gave a lucid, masterly speech on his view of East-West relations. Urgently needed, he said, is a "political dialogue at the highest levels"; since Yuri Andropov's health precludes a summit now, the meeting of superpowers could be conducted by super-embassies with plenty of potential plenipotentiaries. Henry did not volunteer for the job with its unique specifications, but could surely be drafted.

Nineteen eighty-four is precisely the wrong year for a summit, even a proxy summit. In the past three years, the Reagan Administration has succeeded in stopping the Soviet bid for strategic domination. As a result of its failure to intimidate the West with SS-20's, the Russian bear is sore and sulking.

The danger now would be to respond to the sulking — the Kremlin's breaking off of talks, its diplomatic hectoring and threatening — by accusing ourselves of being "confrontational." President Reagan now feels the political heat, and is planning a speech to show that he's no confrontationalist. Secretary of State George Shultz, who knows "it takes two to taw," is being pushed to engage Mr. Gromyko in Stockholm next week.

Although peace is never offensive, a peace offensive can be ill-timed; an election year is the wrong time for summitry. The Soviet leaders know that Mr. Reagan would like to soften his image to reassure American doves of his trigger-unhappiness; the Russians can exploit the pressure on him to make concessions.

Next year, when the Soviet Union knows who its leader is, and our leader has a four-year mandate, it will become clear to Moscow that sulking is not an effective negotiating strategy. Time then for demarching feet, and for the expert on the sidelines to trot out upon the field.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — In the halcyon early days of the Nixon Administration, I used to cadge free tickets to the Washington Redskins games (an ethical lapse) and take along Henry Kissinger, then a little-known football fan who worked in the basement of the White House.

Henry was an enthusiastic rooter for our side, in days when you knew which side was our side. When a referee would call pass interference against our cornerback, owner Edward Bennett Williams would groan "Bad call." Chief Justice Earl Warren, seated nearby, would shake his head and say "Poor judgment," and Henry would leap to his feet, shake his fists and yell "On vot theory?"

Henry was a superb sidelines sidekick. He profoundly understood pro football's combination of power, discipline, strategy and tactics. Late in one game against the Miami Dolphins, the national security adviser began muttering his prediction of the next play as quarterback Bob Griese brought his team out of the huddle.

The predictions were uncanny; I wondered if he had broken the coach's signal code. Henry said no, that he had worked out Miami's play-calling pattern, as had the Redskins. Then what would he advise the Dolphins to do, to cross up the defense? "Pass on first down when deep in their own territory," was the Kissinger recommendation.

And lo, the situation came to pass. On first down from his own ten-yard line, the Miami quarterback broke his pattern by putting the ball in the air. Unfortunately for him, it was intercepted by the Redskins and run in for a touchdown.

"Not such a hot call, Henry," I was forced to observe.

The great strategist, who was constantly being visited at the White House by troops of frate Harvard professors, recovered his fumble by extracting a lesson: "This only proves

U.S.'s Next Economic Crisis

By Michael Harrington

Hasn't 1983 reversed that trend? Won't the tide of recovery "lift all boats"? To understand why that is probably not the case, one must grasp a difficult truth — that the recovery itself is, in part, the result of the economic discipline that will generate the next crisis.

The Reagan supply-side strategy failed: Production did not turn upward, because the rich and the corporations did not invest the enormous tax subsidies he gave them in new plants. His tax cuts were, in fact, followed by an investment bust, which only began to end when economic demand — despised and discounted by Reagan economists — began to soar. What kind of demand? The stimulus of a \$200 billion deficit, a huge increase in military spending, which created income but put no goods on the market, and a citizenry that spent more and saved less in 1983.

But that was not the only reason for the 1983 recovery. Economic discipline also helped to turn the economy around — and drive people out of the middle class. Historically, recessions have always functioned to make busi-

ness "lean" and profitable. Inefficient factories, and their communities, are shut down; weak competitors are driven out of business; workers are disciplined by fear of unemployment to accept lower wages.

All of that happened with a vengeance this time around. Business extorted concessions from the unions by threatening to close up shop; the bankruptcy laws were used to cancel existing contracts, and so on. Those "givebacks" helped depress the entire American wage system: In 1982, unit labor costs declined in all manufacturing — not just in steel and autos. This was the first time that had happened since 1965.

At the same time, many of the unemployed workers lucky enough to find a new job "skidded" down the occupational ladder to less profitable work. Thus, when a steel worker starts producing electronic components, he or she loses 39 percent of their previous average wage. Moreover, the 20 fastest growing new jobs pay annual wages that are on the average \$5,000 less than those of the 20 occupations in steepest decline.

Clearly, one of the reasons for recovery is that labor has become cheaper. Why? Not just because we were in a recession phase of the business cycle, but also as a result of basic changes in the nature of the workforce and the kinds of jobs available. The problem is that the cheaper workers of today, who have been forced to "volunteer" to help the recovery, will be the stingier and more reluctant consumers of tomorrow — the innocent agents of the next crisis. There must be a better way.

Michael Harrington is co-chairman of Democratic Socialists of America and author, most recently, of "The Politics at God's Funeral."

Chabrol Films a Novel by Simone de Beauvoir

By ROBERT GOLDBERG

PARIS
The metro stops past the Paris city line, in an old abandoned warehouse in the working-class district of Issy-les-Moulineaux, the French director Claude Chabrol is setting a scene as complex as a Bruegel tableau. It's pre-World War II France — a union meeting hall. Battered and bloody workers return from the streets outside, where their rally has been broken up by Fascist thugs. A hundred separate dramas are going on at once: injured bodies strewn here and there; a doctor rushing from one to the next; the heroine searching for her boyfriend and coming upon her future lover; telephones ringing at odd moments; marchers dashing in and out.

It is an intricate shot, made more complicated by Mr. Chabrol's decision to film it continuously, in one unbroken four-minute take. But Mr. Chabrol, wearing a mischievous smile, is obviously in his element. A smallish man with rounded shoulders and an ill-fitting suit, he delights in small flashes of humor and small, human, cinematic touches. "There are lots of films now about robots, made with robots," he says, carefully filling his pipe. "I'm afraid they might be for an audience of robots, too. Me, I'm interested in people."

One of the founding fathers of the French New Wave cinema, Claude Chabrol is filming "Le Sang des Autres" ("The Blood of Others"), an early novel by Simone de Beauvoir, written in 1944. "The Blood of Others" is the story of two wartime lovers, Helene and Jean. Set in France before and during the Occupation, it traces Helene's attachment to Jean, and Jean's commitment to the Resistance. It is an existentialist tale of hard choices and individual responsibility.

"The Blood of Others" is the first Simone de Beauvoir work ever to be filmed, and the novelist and screenwriter Brian Moore (whose credits include Alfred Hitchcock's "Torn Curtain") had the formidable task of drafting a two-hour, a four-hour, and a six-hour adaptation. The movie will be shown in its four-hour version in early fall on HBO. In France and Canada, it appears first in the theaters, in April, and on television a year later.

This unusual plan, shooting several scripts simultaneously and setting multiple release dates, is a creative solution to the budgetary problems faced by the Canadian co-producers John Kemeny and Denis Heroux (whose recent credits include "Quest



Jodie Foster plays the heroine of "The Blood of Others," based on the novel of love in wartime Paris written by the existentialist Simone de Beauvoir, near right, and directed by Claude Chabrol.



Jodie Foster (de Beauvoir)



Claude Chabrol

for Fire" and "Atlantic City"). "Like all independent producers, we have a lot of trouble with financing," said Mr. Kemeny. "So we try to do two things: first, go very international for backers — to the U.S., to France, to Canada; and second, expand the production, so it can be a mini-series on cable TV, it can be on regular TV, or it can be a film for theatrical release."

Instead of a single backer, then, "The Blood of Others" has 60 to 70 percent of its \$7 million budget covered by a disparate group of international sources: from the United States, HBO; from Canada, the CTV network, Superchannel, and the Canadian Government; and from France, TV network Antenne 2 and the film company Parafance.

"Bringing together all these different backers, with all their different tastes and requirements, the producer has to be a kind of diplomat," said Mr. Kemeny. A multinational cast was necessary, with stars acceptable to all the participating countries — the American Jodie Foster, the Canadian Michael Ontkean, the French Stephane Audran (Mr. Chabrol's ex-wife), and the New Zealander Sam Neill. The film will be shot in English and later dubbed into French.

Mr. Chabrol is not troubled with filming in English; he has made several English-language movies in the past. Nonetheless, he admits his command of the language is not perfect. "I like to be eccentric with language, and in English I don't know when I've

gone too far. For example, you say 'crocodile tears.' But could you twist it and say 'alligator tears'?"

For Mr. Chabrol, there were more major stumbling blocks. How could he take a work of fiction that even Simone de Beauvoir, its author, considered less than first-rate, and separate the cinematic wheat from the chaff? And how could he turn a philosophical novel, an interior monologue, into a film of action? "It was there," commented the director, adjusting his glasses, "that Brian Moore did some pretty remarkable work."

The producers had approached Mr. Moore because of the Canadian's reputation as a novelist and because they felt he could write about women. But when Mr. Moore first read the de Beauvoir book, he recalled, "I felt

this was a very difficult novel to turn into anything resembling a movie. It takes place in a single night, in a single character's mind. And also it's not a great book."

"The only way to tackle it," he said, "was with considerable license. So I told the producers, 'I'll only do this if we don't have any meetings. If I'm left completely alone.' And what's most unusual, they agreed. So I went off to Toronto, on my own. And I kept away from Simone de Beauvoir's productive. For her it was a novel. For me it was a movie. We wouldn't have been on the same wavelength."

According to Mr. Chabrol, there had been earlier attempts at bringing the novel to the screen: "There was another adaptation before, one that stuck more closely to Miss de Beauvoir's book, but it finally betrayed what she wanted to say, and she turned it down. But we felt more freedom to pull out certain elements, because the book really is something of a failure. And in the end, we are almost more faithful to her theme, the connection between individual actions and the collective destiny."

Mr. Chabrol found in Mr. Moore's adaptation of "The Blood of Others" a moral ambiguity that intrigued him: "I'll give you an example. There is a German — an enemy — who loves Helene, the heroine, exactly the way she loves the hero. So there is a balance, a strange balance. And in the end, they end up pronouncing exactly the same words. This kind of thing is new and very exciting."

The era, 1938-1941, also appealed to Mr. Chabrol. His father joined the Resistance soon after the French defeat, and was a member throughout the Occupation. As a pharmacist, Chabrol senior made concoctions to pour into German gas tanks. He and his wife also hid English aviators who were stranded in occupied territory.

Mr. Chabrol wanted to capture the feeling of life in Paris under the Germans. What fascinates him is not so much the sweep of history, or the battles, above and below ground, but rather the day to day details. "I'm interested in showing history behind the main action of the film," he said. "The way Stendhal's hero wanders through Waterloo in 'The Charterhouse of Parma.' This is a film about what happens to people in crises, and the background happens to be World War II."

Jodie Foster, who plays Helene,

also feels that "the tragedy is not World War II. This is not a war epic. There isn't one war scene in the movie. The tragedy is that the female gains her identity in terms of the man she loves, while the man is more in love with his country."

Mr. Chabrol liked Miss Foster for the part of his heroine: "She's young, but she has a strong personality, which is very good for Helene. Then she's extremely intelligent, and she's been in some 30 films, so she always knows just what to do."

Miss Foster is equally glad to be working with Mr. Chabrol: "He's a wizard technically, the most technically well-versed director I've worked with since Martin Scorsese and 'Taxi Driver.' And Claude is also the funniest man who ever walked the earth."

Born in Paris on June 24, 1930, Claude Chabrol was destined for the family pharmacy business, but decided early on that he lacked all interest in a "serious" career. He turned to film, as a public relations agent for the Paris branch of Fox. By the mid-1950's, he had become a critic for the now-legendary magazine "Cahiers du Cinema," where he worked side by side with Francois Truffaut and Jean-Luc Godard, lashing out at the contemporary French cinema. He joined with Eric Rohmer to publish a study of Alfred Hitchcock in 1957.

Mr. Chabrol was the first of the angry young critics to make a feature film. His "Beau Serge," released in 1958, may not have been a great work, but it was eye-opening in its spontaneity and its disregard for cinematic convention. It also marked the debut of the "New Wave." "Les Cousins" brought Mr. Chabrol the Golden Bear at the 1959 Berlin Film Festival, and with it an international reputation.

Since then, the director's career has been uneven, a strange mixture of inspired art movies and commercial schlock. In his ups and downs, he has worked with actors ranging from Anthony Perkins to Jean-Paul Belmondo, from Catherine Deneuve to Simone Signoret. He has filmed action dramas and Hitchcockian thrillers, but always seems to be at his best when he is most personal, dissecting people and their relationships, as in "Les Biches" (1968).

Robert Goldberg writes frequently about films.

Ian McKellen's Shakespeare

By STEPHEN FARBER

LOS ANGELES
To the amazement of the star, the producer, and cynical local critics, the hottest ticket in Los Angeles theaters over the holiday season was Ian McKellen's one-man show, "Acting Shakespeare." The run was extended for two weeks, and the Westwood Playhouse has been close to capacity at most performances. "What I like about the audiences here," Mr. McKellen says, "is that I feel everyone has rooted the show out and discovered it. They come with an enormous amount of enthusiasm because they know what they're getting, they want it, and they're not getting it often in the theater."

Partly as a result of the ebullient Los Angeles reaction, Mr. McKellen and the producer Arthur Cantor decided to bring the show to Broadway as well. It opens Thursday at the Ritz Theater, and although presenting Shakespeare on Broadway in this particular season might seem like a very risky proposition, Mr. McKellen anticipates an even warmer reception in New York than he gleaned in Los Angeles.

"Shakespeare ought to be extremely popular in New York," he argues. "I suspect that Renaissance London was rather like contemporary New York. There would have been a lot of people trying to get on, feeling that the world could belong to them, that they belonged to a powerful nation, that the arts are important, which you certainly feel in New York. I also think that the openness of the life style in New York is very much closer to London in the 16th century than it is to London in the 20th century. The Victorian and the Edwardian eras have altered England radically. Shakespeare's characters are more Italianate than English. New York is very Italianate — very open, very lively, with parties in the streets, people bumping into each other, and a lot of violence. All of that is in Shakespeare."

If Mr. McKellen seems to have a special affection for New York, that is chiefly because of his warm memories of starring in "Amadeus" three years ago; his performance as the jealous, vengeful Salieri won a Tony Award and tremendous critical and popular approval. "I had the best year of my career when I was doing 'Amadeus' in New York," Mr. McKellen recalls. "I was wonderfully treated. If you're in a hit show on Broadway, it's understood that you are contributing to the city. You don't feel that in London at all. If you're in a hit show in London, nobody knows about it. In New York everybody knows. It makes you feel that theater is absolutely central to life."



Tony Esparza

"Everything I do in the show has to do with acting."

"Acting Shakespeare" is a distinctive theatrical experiment — part autobiography, part classroom lecture, part vaudeville show, along with hefty chunks of Shakespearean poetry and drama. During the evening Mr. McKellen transforms himself from Hamlet to Falstaff to Juliet to Macbeth, but along the way he interweaves memories of his own personal experiences in the theater and a wealth of biographical information and critical interpretation of Shakespeare. From his observation that there are no happy marriages in Shakespeare's plays to his view of Richard II as very much like a once-popular but faded movie star, Mr. McKellen provides wry and unexpected insights into a writer we may have felt had few secrets left.

"Acting Shakespeare" originated when Mr. McKellen was invited to come up with a one-man show for presentation at the Edinburgh Festival in 1976. He had already acted in a number of Shakespeare's plays in England, and he wanted to devise a show that would convey his enthusiasm for Shakespeare. The Festival presentation was successful, and Mr. McKellen revived the one-man show a few years later, partly because he thought it might be good preparation for the role of Salieri in "Amadeus." "Amadeus" is a play where the character spends a great deal of time talking to the audience," Mr. McKellen notes. "That was something I'd never done before, and I thought the Shakespeare show would be a good way to practice getting the audience on my side, which I felt Salieri had to do. So just before I did 'Amadeus,' I did the one-man show in a number of cities. And then I was invited to come to America with it a few months ago, and the timing was right, so I said yes."

One wonders if he felt intimidated at the prospect of setting himself up

for comparisons with great Shakespearean actors such as Laurence Olivier or John Gielgud, whose one-man show, "The Ages of Man," was obviously a precursor of "Acting Shakespeare." "I was never worried," Mr. McKellen explains, "because I came on with an enthusiasm that is entirely genuine. I knew it was going to be all right. I had something I wanted to say."

To Mr. McKellen the title "Acting Shakespeare" offers the key to his perspective. "The actual basis for the show is contained in a pun that nobody gets but me," he points out. "It's called 'Acting Shakespeare,' which is indeed an actor acting Shakespeare, but it also means an actor talking not about the philosopher Shakespeare or the poet Shakespeare, but the acting Shakespeare, the Shakespeare who was an actor and interested in acting. Except perhaps for the section from 'Romeo and Juliet,' everything I do in the show is chosen because it has to do with acting."

Mr. McKellen's approach focuses attention on Shakespeare's numerous references to the theater, his recurrent motif, "All The World's a Stage." This theatrical metaphor enriches scenes from "Hamlet," "Henry IV, Part I," "Richard II," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "The Tempest," and famous speeches such as Macbeth's lament, "Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player / That struts and frets his hour upon the stage, / And then is heard no more." In highlighting these theatrical excerpts, Mr. McKellen's intention is partly to refute those scholars who insist that the plays were written by someone other than William Shakespeare the actor. Mr. McKellen smiles. "I think I've proved — at least to my own satisfaction — that the author of those plays, whether he was called Shakespeare or Smith, was clearly a man of the theater; he wasn't an outsider."

This emphasis on the acting Shakespeare has the effect of humanizing the Bard, reminding us that any writer, even the greatest, inevitably draws much of his inspiration from the world he knows most intimately. Yet Mr. McKellen draws a contrast between Shakespeare's preoccupation with theater and the insularity of many of today's writers. "Look at the backstage stories that you get in theater today," he observes. "Broadway is obsessed with backstage stories. The latest manifestation is 'Noises Off.' But there is also 'Barnum,' '42nd Street,' 'The Dresser,' 'Piaf,' 'A Chorus Line.' Usually these stories are nostalgic and overromanticized, Shakespeare clearly believed that the medium in which he was working was something very precious indeed. But his concern with his own world was deeply felt, metaphysical, and all-embracing."

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BACK IN 1958, in the woods near Jaffa, now Oluf, some "senior" musicians in the Gadna youth orchestra treated their younger colleagues to a seance. They huddled and, pensive, and soon smoke came out of a tree, mingled with sounds and terrible voices.

It was Beethoven, not at all in a good mood. A young violinist faintly. The perpetrators of the seance nearly got kicked out of the orchestra. They were Ya'acov Mishori — the teller of the tale, today first French horn in the Israel Philharmonic; Nahum Ami, today a musicologist; Azriel Vardi, composer, who opened the IDF smoke canister; and Meir Schinitzky, violinist, now professor of chemistry at the Weizmann Institute.

The Gadna orchestra was set up in 1953, and lasted for about 20 years. On the 30th anniversary of its founding, some of the same people who tried to retrieve Beethoven are trying to resurrect the orchestra. It's not yet clear whether this venture has a better chance of success than the surreptitious meeting in the woods.

The attempt reflects a combination of nostalgia and concern for the future: is it still possible to combine the roles of *sapra* — the scholar and the swordsman?

Gadna is a paramilitary organization for high school students, administered by the army, and designed to train young people in the physical skills and attitudes re-

quired for good soldiering. The IDF has always insisted that good soldiers can be good people; that an army is a necessary evil.

It was Aluf (Res.) Akiva Atzmon, the commander of Gadna in the early days of the state, who suggested that the sensitivities of good people can be developed through music. His idea of a Gadna orchestra was supported by the Ministry of Education and Culture, and promoted by Emanuel Amiran-Pugachov, Ben-Zion Orgad and Isachar Meron among others.

About 100 young people between the ages of 12 and 18 began their training during school vacations in 1953; in an army camp at Givat Olga, under the direction of Arthur Gelbrun and the late Eitan Lustig.

The young musicians combined their playing with military exercises, marching and sentry duty. Not everyone was enamored of the "swordsman" side of things. Mishori tells another anecdote about a certain violinist who hid under his bed to avoid guard duty, and fell asleep there. Along came a young man named Kaplinsky — now a leading cardiologist — and shaved off one of his eyebrows. Yoram Rosoff — today a teacher at Bezalel — came to the rescue of the shocked defector and drew in a reasonable imitation.

THE PRANKS continued, but the playing was serious. Among the members of the orchestra was Uri

Orchestrated promise

By MARSHA POMERANTZ / Jerusalem Post Reporter

Pianka, today first violinist of the IPO. One of the piano soloists was a kid in short pants named Daniel Barenboim. But music was not everyone's vocation: some say even Likud sympathizers are glad that Yossi Sarid gave up his violin for politics.

As ambitions for the orchestra grew, the musical direction was taken over by Shalom Ronli-Riklis. He found the group strong on strings but weak on wind, and added some wind musicians from the IDF orchestra. For real recognition, like most artistic groups, they went abroad.

Their first foray abroad was to Belgium in 1958, for an international gathering of youth orchestras in conjunction with the World's Fair. From there they went to a youth orchestra competition at Kerkrade, in Holland, where they came out first among about 250 orchestras; the judges awarded them all 360 possible points.

Perhaps because of the Western world's fondness (remember?) for the emerging Jewish nation? "If we got 360 points," says Mishori, "359 of them were for the music."

Whatever it was, they placed first at Kerkrade again in 1962 and 1966, and finally got to keep the trophy — "Queen Juliana's silver harp."

The orchestra was enthusiastically received on a tour of the U.S. and Canada in 1964, when they played at Carnegie Hall with Yitzhak Perlman as soloist. They toured Europe, North and South America again in 1967 under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund; even Danny Kaye got into the act as guest conductor.

Why did it all end? It was after the Yom Kippur War, says Mishori. "There were no funds, and the highest command wasn't very interested." Also, Ronli-Riklis left the job, and he had a gift for working with young people. (He also organized youth orchestras in

Singapore and Hongkong, and advised such orchestras in Australia.)

THE 30th anniversary concert in December was the initiative of violinist-attorney Yehzekel Beinish, who helped organize the event with Mishori and Ronli-Riklis. It was an ingathering of the exiles. A former orchestra member came from Brussels for the occasion, but didn't play: the first violinist of the Rotterdam Orchestra played; another member came from Canada.

They played Paul Ben-Haim's *Tu'a L'Israel*, part of Haydn's 88th symphony, and Liszt's *Preludes* — all works which had been milestones in the orchestra's experience.

The halls swarmed with khaki; security was tight. Long-stemmed carnations were given to the ladies at the door.

Avner Shalev of the Public Council for Culture and the Arts told the audience that the council, the IDF and other interested parties want to revive the orchestra before the summer. The Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy, arrived just before the intermission, in time to be brainwashed, he said, by lobbyists for the cause. "It's important to work with what is not direct defence," he agreed.

The current economy makes the prospects for revival look dim. And in the nostalgic glow of the anniversary concert, a lot of people felt that it's more than money we're missing.



Danny Kaye got into the act as guest conductor of the Gadna youth orchestra.

THE ART of pruning is as old as the cultivation of fruit trees. Noah could not have wine to drink without pruning and grafting his grapes (Genesis 9:20-21). Moses (Leviticus 19:23-25) speaks about exact rules for the "circumcision of trees in the third year of growing."

From the Land of Israel, the art of pruning reached the ancient Greeks and later the Romans. The Greek philosopher and botanist Theophrastus (371-287 BCE) understood an important effect of pruning. He noted that cutting three branches causes an increase in the flow of sap to the tops of the cut branches and thus provides a stimulus to growth and more fruit. Another valuable result of pruning is mentioned by the Roman Marcus Portius Cato (234-149 BCE) who raved about keeping "pruned tree branches asunder (a technique popular today), so that more sunlight can reach the fruit and provide quicker ripening."

A man who did gardening work for Louis XIV, a certain Monsieur Quintinye, is credited with inventing espalier, a style of growing in which an ornamental tree or plant is trained to grow flat against a wall. This is not possible without regular pruning, which shows how far the art had come by the 17th century.

It may be argued that pruning is not natural, and so shouldn't be necessary. After all, plants won't die if left unpruned. However, once this sounds theoretically, every experienced gardener knows that unpruned plants tend to become top-heavy, with lower branches weakening and sometimes dying. Through the ages pruning became

an aid to better gardening. In recent weeks municipal gardeners have been trimming the crowns of Jerusalem's trees. It is time for the amateur gardener to do likewise in his own garden.

Pruning ensures more even distribution of sap and nutrients to all parts of the plant. This results in more flowers and fruit, gives the shrub or tree a more pleasing shape and keeps it healthy and vigorous. Pruning is also essential to compensate for the loss of root system when plants are moved.

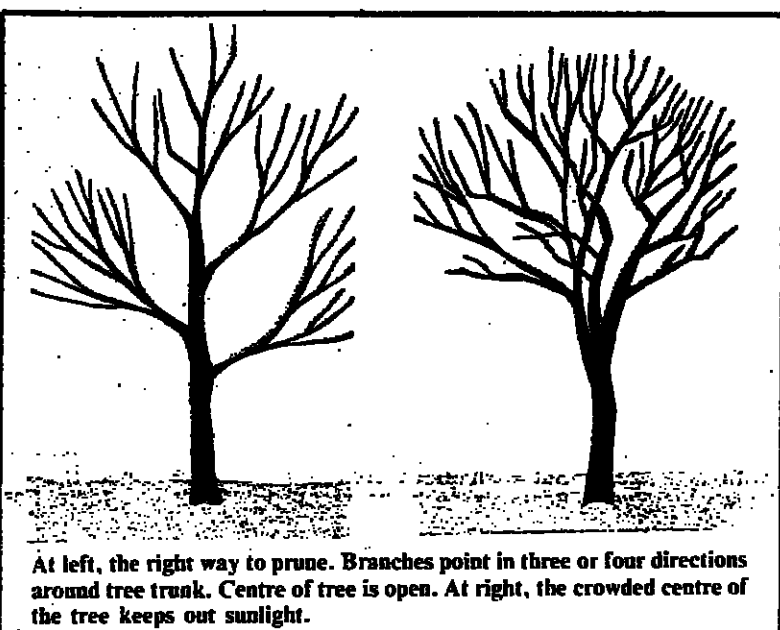
To describe in detail the pruning requirements for every plant, a whole book wouldn't be enough, so this column will be limited to some principles. Practice will make you proficient, and in "getting the feel" you will come to know your plants and get more pleasure from them. So take heart, and get yourself a pair of sharp secateurs (*masmera* in Hebrew) and a small pruning saw for the thicker branches.

The first step is to cut away old, woody branches. You will note that the growth they carry is thin and twiggy compared with most of the others. Where growth is dense, these branchlets can be removed. Keep a tree open by cutting all growth crossing its middle. Severe pruning when a tree is young encourages vigorous growth and induces stems to thicken and to become strong. All young laterals that are left on, but are not required for branch formation, should be pruned in summer to form fruiting spurs. Shorten new growth made the past season. Here are a few pruning hints for popular fruit trees:

Lemon trees are pruned progres-

Pruning is not just a haircut

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl



At left, the right way to prune. Branches point in three or four directions around tree trunk. Centre of tree is open. At right, the crowded centre of the tree keeps out sunlight.

sively. A branchlet that has finished fruiting should be cut back to the next strong young shoot. Otherwise half-hearted, weak growth will come from the old, woody, fruit-carrying twigs, instead of from the fresh, productive growth, which will now continue from the shoot.

Orange trees should be pruned as

follows: Lightly remove the old, fruit-carrying twigs, and long, twiggy growth inclined to bunch together. Cut back to the next vigorous shoot on the outer branchlets. Remove any dead parts from the centre of tree.

Mandarin are pruned similarly. Thin by cutting back, usually to the

third shoot behind a fruit twig. Thickly foliaged, thorny mandarin may not fruit without pruning, as growth becomes congested.

Grapefruit again are pruned much like orange trees except that sappy, upright growth may be treated as suggested for lemon trees. Very old citrus trees may be rejuvenated by severe pruning, this process is a kind of "skeletonizing" in that you remove all growth from the main branches, then shortening these back to where the wood is 3-4 cm. in diameter. Return to regular fruiting takes about 2-3 years.

Apple, almond, cherry and plum trees need little pruning, as most of their flowers continue to form on old wood. Occasional cutting back of upright canes tends to encourage more flowering spurs, which is convenient, as it lets you cut blossoms for indoor decoration. But over-pruning tends to induce over-vigorous and usually unproductive top growth.

Peaches are very sensitive to frost and should be pruned, therefore, a short time before blooming or in summer. The best peach-pruning is by the "open centre" method. With this system the "leader" is not allowed to develop and should be strongly reduced by cutting.

Apricot trees need little pruning, but some of the more vigorous, vertical canes, if not used for decoration, can be shortened to an outward-pointing eye after flowering.

In addition to fruit trees and shrubs producing berries, there are also all kinds of ornamental plants requiring pruning seasonally. The best time for rose pruning in this country is early February. Early-

blooming trees and bushes should be pruned immediately after their flowers fade, and late-flowering (summer and autumn) plants should be pruned as early as possible in spring (like roses), to allow enough time for maximum production of new growth and for an abundance of most decorative flowers. The pruning of large limbs, whether on fruit trees or ornamentals, is best done during a period of dormancy. Conifers (pines, cypresses, etc.) don't need much pruning, but if at all, it should be done now — winter or early spring — before new growth starts.

You will learn about pruning as you go. When the weather is fine, don't hesitate to go out and prune. Even if you massacre a plant, usually the worst that can happen is that you'll lose its flowers for one season.

"Refreshing" is my name for a treatment of trees and shrubs that more or less should be simultaneous with pruning. After all cut off branches and side-shoots have been collected for the compost heap, and the garden cleaned, I start cultivating, digging around, pruned plants. I use a two-tooth cultivator for the garden, and a hand tool or a kitchen fork for plants in containers. Remove weeds as you loosen the soil and feed plants. I use home-made compost. Finally, cover the ground around stems with 8-10 cm. thick layer of mulch material. I find this "refreshing" of plants easy, cheap and most beneficial.

Ground covers. There are many problems in amateur gardening. A common one is how to get maximum decoration from minimum maintenance. Another common

problem is to make something green from ground that is mostly a no-man's-land of rubble or a stony, barren spot, probably much in shade. How do you turn these nuisance-spots into something attractive at a minimum of cost? The solution will probably be one of those plants called ground covers or creepers.

Available at nurseries or garden centres, nearly all ground covers root quickly, hug the soil and bind it firmly. Once established, they spread around in all directions and thrive, even where weather conditions are difficult. They succeed in poor soil and practically take care of themselves.

In a relatively short time, they weave a green (and blooming) carpet where it's difficult and sometimes impossible for other plants to survive.

Here is a list of some common ground covers: Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*, *ya-ara yapanit* in Hebrew); dwarf broom (*Genista pilosa*, *retama hatsva-im*); periwinkle (*Vinca minor*, *vinca k'lanai*); wandering Jew (*Zebina pendula*, *zebrina mehlshchelet*); carpet bugle (*Ajuga reptans*, *"had-safa zchelet"*); English ivy (*Hedera helix*, *kissus bahoresht*); aptenia (*Mesembryanthemum cordifolium*, *aptenia levavit*); decorative asparagus (*Asparagus sprengeri*, *asparagus sprengeri*); Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis acutifolia*, *ampelopsis capani*).

With these or other creeping plants from your nursery, you'll be able to solve the problems of bare, shady or ugly spots in your garden with a minimum of expense and maintenance, and more quickly than you might have thought possible.

Washington's 'mistaken idea'

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter

He doesn't know how the majority of Congress feel about the Reagan administration's latest overture to the PLO leader. But he is certain that the American public is totally confused by the situation in Lebanon — disturbed by the American casualties, but unwilling for their soldiers to abandon the country in the face of terrorism and Soviet-backed aggression.

Their visit to Israel gave Representative Waxman and his wife Janet a chance to see their daughter Carol, a student of Middle East politics at Brandeis University who is doing the Hebrew University's one-year programme. When her father told his colleagues that

she regularly uses the No. 18 bus service in Jerusalem, but was luckily not on the one blown up by the PLO last month, "they were strongly affected. They suddenly realized what terrorism means in daily life," he said, "and the PLO was there taking credit for it."

WAXMAN and his wife, an activist in Congressional wives for Soviet Jewry, got their second look at the Soviet Union this summer. In July they were part of a congressional delegation to Russia, which took advantage of their being there to

meet with numerous refugees persecuted for their desire to come on aliyah.

The situation today is desperate, says Waxman, as the doors are almost completely closed. But the couple did notice a "religious revival" among many Jewish activists, who cling to their faith in an effort to persevere.

As head of the U.S. delegation's working group on human rights, Waxman delivered a long and impassioned speech to Soviet officials, giving the names of Jews who had been refused visas. The officials

counted that "all Jews" who wanted to emigrate had already done so — a claim that Waxman dismissed with lists of refugees and applications for visas that had never been answered.

Then the Soviets said it was none of the Americans' business — which Waxman rejected, since the Helsinki Agreement signed by the Soviets clearly guarantees the rights to emigrate for purposes of family reunification.

The Russians clearly saw that all the congressmen, Democrats and Republicans alike, were united on the issue. The Soviets finally argued: "Who is America to talk, what with your unemployment and

other difficulties?"

The refusedniks whom the Waxmans met expressed the hope that relations between the superpowers would defrost, and that they would not be forgotten when deals were struck between the two.

Waxman said the refusedniks told him they had been pleased by the election of Ronald Reagan as president, but were disappointed with him because he was not as tough against the Russians as they would have liked. The grain deals between the U.S. and the USSR clearly disappointed them, he said. Economic and technological deals should be used as a weapon against the Soviets.

The congressmen left with the official lists of refusedniks, demanding that their cases be expedited, but six months later they have still not received any answer.



U.S. Congressman Henry Waxman "...a mistake to resurrect Arafat." (Hillman)

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Several plots are still available at the above site in the framework of the Build Your Home programme as indicated in the public notices.

The plots will be allotted to the public on the basis of updated land value and development costs. Other conditions are as given in the original prospectus and subject to changes inherent in this notice.

The plots will be allotted to the public from 10 a.m. on January 22, 1984. A draw will be held among those present at the time indicated as the beginning of registration.

A \$25,000 bank cheque must be deposited during registration to be held at the Lands Administration Jerusalem office, 34 Rehov Ben-Yehuda, 13th floor. The cheque must be made payable to the Israel Lands Administration, and will be considered as a down payment on the lease.

Additional details are available at the Lands Administration district office at the above address.

This notice is valid until April 1, 1984.

Israel Lands Administration Southern District

Arad, Dimona and Sderot Local Councils

Ministry of Construction and Housing Negev District

Build Your Home in Arad (Shaked Quarter), Dimona and Sderot Remaining Plots

Several plots are still available at the above sites, in the framework of the Build Your Home programme as indicated in the public notices to that effect.

Other conditions are as given in the original prospectus, and are subject to the changes inherent in this notice.

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Additional details are available at the above Lands Administration district office.

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Modest share rally continues

TEL AVIV. — The share rally which had begun towards the end of last week had sufficient momentum to carry over to the start of this week. While most individuals seemed to be busy appending their signatures to the forms, blocking their bank shares in savings schemes before the January 20 deadline, there developed some institutional buying. This, combined with some selective bargain-hunting, allowed prices to move higher.

Fast-rising shares were ahead of heavy losers by almost two-to-one. Along the way 12 securities were established as "buyers only." In addition, 68 securities galloped ahead by margins of more than five per cent and many were up by as much as ten per cent. Issues losing up to 10 per cent totalled 33.

Investors who have signed or are about to sign up for bank shares savings schemes paid scant attention to the scattered gains recorded by some of the bank securities which are part of the agreement with the Treasury.

In any case, trading turnovers were small and reflected a total lack of interest on the part of former and potential new investors. Turnovers for shares and convertible debentures stood at IS337 million.

The bond market was nearly twice as active as the share market. In advance of the announcement of the 11.6 per cent rise in the cost-of-funding index for December, the index-linked bond market was mixed. Certainly there was no indication of the development of any new and clear trend. With the announcement of the December index, it was possible to arrive at the final inflation figure for 1983, which stood at 190.7 per cent. The 190.7 per cent figure was bad enough, but

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

somehow it still sounded better than had it been over the 200 per cent level.

While on the subject of inflation, it should be pointed out that when investors do return to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange they will find that the cost of transacting business has gone up. Minimum commissions for the purchases of bonds and shares have gone up to IS90 and IS140, respectively. In share deals, for an investor to have the benefit of a half per cent commission, he will have to transact at a minimum trade of IS330,000. These commissions, in all fairness, are still easy to swallow when compared to Wall Street commissions, which sometimes wind up at close to two per cent, regardless of whether one is buying or selling. Shares priced under \$5 carry commissions that may run as high as 5-7 per cent.

Among bank shares Mizrahi and IDB, among the shares which are part of the Treasury agreement, advanced by more than four per cent. In the mortgage bank group it was a down seaway ride for Binyan as it slid 10 per cent lower.

Insurance issues were mixed. Re-Insurance 0.5 spurred ahead eight per cent, while Yardenia 0.5 was 9.7 per cent higher. Zion Holdings 1 was clipped for a 10.1 per cent drop. The Aryeh options were clobbered for a 17.4 per cent loss.

The mixed pattern continued in the service and trade sector. Galei Zohar and the Cold Storage 0.1 moved in opposite directions, as the

former advanced by 10 per cent while the latter fell by a similar amount. Nikuv Computers was a smart 15 per cent gainer.

In the land development, real estate and citrus plantation group the mixed trend persisted. Amnionim, which has recently absorbed a severe beating, was marked as "sellers only."

In the industrial group Atlas finally succumbed to a round of profit-taking and stumbled for a 10 per cent loss. Ata C, which zoomed ahead by 200 per cent last Thursday, was established as "buyers only" and automatically advanced by 1.5 points, to 31.5. Lodzia 0.1, another textile issue, was a 10 per cent winner, Elbit in the high-technology group, advanced by 2.3 per cent. Arit clipped in with a 4.2 advance. T.A.T. 1 was 0.5 per cent lower.

In the investment company group Israel Corporation 1 was up 4.8 per cent. The Clal Israel shares were unchanged, while Piryon eased 3.2 per cent.

Profit-taking continued in the oil group, with losses of up to 10 per cent in evidence. Pama Investment and Property announced that it had asked its legal counsel to institute proceedings against IDB Development and Bank Hapoalim for their part in not living up to the agreement whereby they would purchase from Pama its Israel Corporation holdings at a price of \$16.3 million.

Tip-Tap announced that it had recorded an inflation-adjusted loss of 157.33m, for the six months ended September 30, 1983.

Japan nearly trebles foreign trade surplus

TOKYO (Reuters). — Japan nearly trebled its balance of payments surplus with the rest of the world in 1983, exporting goods worth a record \$25.85 billion more than it imported, the finance ministry said Friday.

The surplus, calculated from the flow of goods through customs points, dwarfed the previous record \$8.74b. surplus in 1981 and \$6.90b. in 1982.

Japan found eager buyers for its consumer goods, especially in the U.S., its biggest market, and total exports rose nearly six per cent, to \$146.93b.

Importing 99 per cent of its oil, Japan also benefited from last year's lower oil prices. Its oil bill for 1983 was about 13 per cent less than for 1982, helping reduce total imports by four per cent.

Japan's trading partners, especially the U.S. and the European Community, are up in arms at the successful export drive, saying it is eating away the heart of their industries, causing factory closures and unemployment.

During 1983 Japan moderated exports of a number of products, notably cars and video tape recorders, at the behest of the U.S. and Europe, but the finance ministry's figures show exports of nearly six million vehicles last year, a six per cent increase in value terms.

Commercial Banks

Bank	Price	Volume	Change	% change
OHF	890	28	-50	-5.3
Mazrahi	249	977	+5	+2.1
Mazrahi 0.1	107	411	n.e.	n.e.
N. American	3312	72	n.e.	n.e.
N. American 0.1	2083	47	n.e.	n.e.
N. Am. op 1	1120	37	+4	+4
Danot	1220	17	-2	-1.6
Danot 0.1	62	865	-2	-3.1
Danot sc 2	160	3	-13	-7.8
First Int'l	199	1147	-1	-0.5
FIBI	189	712	n.e.	n.e.

Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")

Bank	Price	Volume	Change	% change
IDB	78970	—	+3500	+4.8
IDB 0.1	3249	1487	-35	-1.1
IDB 0.2	3300	13	n.e.	n.e.
IDB 0.3	19360	5	n.e.	n.e.
IDB 0.4	1960	178	+1	+0.5
Discount A	4250	155	n.e.	n.e.
Discount B	2949	10	+60	+2.1
Discount C	325	168	+25	+7.8
Mizrahi	1380	762	+58	+4.4
Mizrahi 0.1	1272	38	n.e.	n.e.
Mizrahi 0.2	1970	27	n.e.	n.e.
Mizrahi 0.3	70	304	n.e.	n.e.
Mizrahi 0.4	10740	—	+40	+0.4
Mizrahi 0.5	606	20	+17	+2.9
Hapoalim	2929	—	n.e.	n.e.
Hapoalim 0.1	2180	3102	n.e.	n.e.
Hapoalim 0.2	2180	361	n.e.	n.e.
Hapoalim 0.3	7950	7	+330	+3.0
General A	5580	35	n.e.	n.e.
General op 8	12100	—	+300	+2.5
General op 9	4215	1	+100	+2.2
General op 10	4215	1	n.e.	n.e.
General op 11	360	57	n.e.	n.e.
Leumi 0.1	1389	5436	+14	+1.0
Leumi 0.2	1841	109	+11	+0.6
Leumi 0.3	568	443	+24	+4.4
Leumi 0.4	1200	1	n.e.	n.e.
Finance Trade 0.1	989	—	n.e.	n.e.
Finance Trade 0.2	—	—	n.e.	n.e.

Mortgage Banks

Bank	Price	Volume	Change	% change
Adanim 0.1	761	9	-14	-1.8
Adanim 0.2	1278	6	-1	-0.1
Adanim 0.3	1330	15	-30	-1.9
Carmel	32	32	+4.8	+15.0
Carmel deb	135	74	+6	+4.7
Binyan	944	6	+05	+0.0
Dev-Mortgage	890	7	n.e.	n.e.
Dev-Mortgage 0.1	890	4	n.e.	n.e.
Dev-Mortgage 0.2	193	4	n.e.	n.e.
Mishkan	3685	8	n.e.	n.e.
Mishkan 0.1	3685	8	n.e.	n.e.
Mishkan 0.2	1500	16	n.e.	n.e.
Tefahot	700	4	n.e.	n.e.
Tefahot 0.1	690	34	n.e.	n.e.
Tefahot 0.2	321	67	+0.8	+0.2
Tefahot 0.3	166	680	+5.1	+3.1
Jaysour 1	271	78	+1	+0.4
Jaysour 0.1	298	29	n.e.	n.e.
Jaysour 0.2	74	87	-1	-1.3
Mervar	171	865	n.e.	n.e.

Financial Institutions

Bank	Price	Volume	Change	% change
Shilton	113	36	—	—
Shilton op B	701	—	—	—
Agriculture A	8985	—	n.e.	n.e.
Agriculture C	8600	—	n.e.	n.e.
Leumi Ind	736	2	-1	-0.1
Leumi Ind 0.1	747	—	n.e.	n.e.
Dev-Mortgage	890	7	n.e.	n.e.
Dev-Mortgage 0.1	890	4	n.e.	n.e.
Dev-Mortgage 0.2	193	4	n.e.	n.e.
Mishkan	3685	8	n.e.	n.e.
Mishkan 0.1	3685	8	n.e.	n.e.
Mishkan 0.2	1500	16	n.e.	n.e.
Tefahot	700	4	n.e.	n.e.
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Jaysour 1	271	78	+1	+0.4
Jaysour 0.1	298	29	n.e.	n.e.
Jaysour 0.2	74	87	-1	-1.3
Mervar	171	865	n.e.	n.e.

Real Estate, Building

Bank	Price	Volume	Change	% change
Oren	124	40	+11	+9.7
Azorim Prop.	115	25	n.e.	n.e.
Azorim op	133	30	+6	+4.7
Azorim opE	69	12	+1	+1.5
Eilon	39	59	+3	+7.7
Eilon op	133	30	+6	+4.7
Amnionim	133	30	+6	+4.7
Amnionim 0.1	1175	25	-30	-2.5
Amnionim 0.2	1120	40	-3	-0.3
Amnionim 0.3	100	50	+1	+1.0
Amnionim 0.4	362	50	+1	+1.0
Amnionim 0.5	116	105	-3	-2.5
Ben Yakar	58	1	-4	-6.9
Ben Yakar 0.1	103	372	-11	-10.7
Baranowitz	55	10	-1	-1.8
Baranowitz op	90	129	n.e.	n.e.
Druker	115	164	n.e.	n.e.
Druker 0.1	60	17	n.e.	n.e.
Druker op	38	198	n.e.	n.e.

Hotels, Tourism

Bank	Price	Volume	Change	% change
Galei Zohar	236	205	+26	+10.0
Galei Zohar 0.1	124	121	+6	+4.7
Hotels 1	414	46	-10	-2.4
Hotels 2	230	16	-6	-2.5
Coral Beach	230	18	+2	+0.9
Yarden Hotel	164	70	+3	+1.9
Yarden Hotel op	48	7	+4	+9.1
Yahalom	62	24	-3	-4.6
Yahalom op	29	261	-6	-17.1

Textiles and Clothing

Bank	Price	Volume	Change	% change
Offit	84	12	+4	+5.6
Offit op	367	9	+32	+10.2
Baruch	193	17	+17	+9.9
Baruch 0.1	70	1	-7	-10.0
Alaska Sport	520	100	n.e.	n.e.
Alaska Sport 0.1	300	11	n.e.	n.e.
Elhan	58	145	+1	+1.8
Elhan op	35	64	n.e.	n.e.
Argaman	669	—	n.e.	n.e.
Argaman 0.1	90	1149	-1	-1.1
Argaman 0.2	31	60.1	+1	+3.0
Delta Galil	210	60.1	+10	+5.0
Delta Galil 0.1	129	81	n.e.	n.e.
Delta Galil 0.2	43	322	-1	-2.3
United Spinners	88	—	n.e.	n.e.
United Spinners 0.1	56	37	-6	-10.3
United Spinners 0.2	32	110	n.e.	n.e.
United Spinners 0.3	80	77	-5	-5.9
Vitalgo	51	10	n.e.	n.e.
Vitalgo 0.1	218	14	+10	+4.8
Wardman	100	11	n.e.	n.e.
Wardman 0.1	118	218	-6	-4.8
Zikil	44	37	+3	+8.6
Zikil 0.1	—	—	n.e.	n.e.
Tip Top	330	—	n.e.	n.e.
Tip Top op	330	—	n.e.	n.e.
Yomir	103	115	+9	+10.1
Yomir 0.1	40	270	+2	+5.3
Yomir 0.2	54	—	n.e.	n.e.
Yomir 0.3	180	40	-1	-0.6
Yomir 0.4	70	4	+3	+4.5
Maquette	385	5	-1	-0.3
Maquette 0.1	134	9	n.e.	n.e.
Maquette 0.2	800	9	+8.1	+8.1
Eagle	525	—	n.e.	n.e.
Eagle 0.1	1415	2	n.e.	n.e.
Eagle 0.2	860	59	+25	+3.0
Eagle 0.3	131	19	n.e.	n.e.
Pargod	71	30.1	-4.7	-6.7
Pargod 0.1	36	62	+6	+16.0
Schoeller	306	8	n.e.	n.e.
Rogovin	78	21	-1	-1.3

Metals and Metal Products

Bank	Price	Volume	Change	% change
Octagon	207	—	n.e.	n.e.
Octagon op	181	—	n.e.	n.e.
Octagon 0.1	1300	13	n.e.	n.e.
Octagon 0.2	720	19	+30	+4.4
Octagon 0.3	367	20	+8.9	+8.9
Cables	574	20	n.e.	n.e.
Cables 0.1	571	3	n.e.	n.e.
Hatehof	310	27	+15	+5.1
Hatehof 0.1	130	60.1	+6	+4.8
Is. Can Corp	150	21	+13	+8.5
Is. Can Corp 0.1	146	200	+9	+6.2
Sdom Metals	99	50.1	-5	-4.8
Sdom Metals 0.1	40	47	-3	-7.0
Zion Cables	1025	26	+30	+3.0
Zion Cables 0.1	305	23	+19	+6.2
Zion Cables 0.2	80	59	+4	+5.0
Kadman	101	93	n.e.	n.e.
Kadman 0.1	75	36	n.e.	n.e.
Kadman 0.2	80	10	+11.1	+11.1
Neuchastan	208	7	-1	-0.5
Neuchastan 0.1	122	72	+6	+5.0
Neuchastan 0.2	36	273	-8	-24.3
Neuchastan op	98	99	+6	+6.5
Arad	52	35	+4	+8.3
Arad op	188	21	+17	+9.9
King	253	7	n.e.	n.e.
King 0.1	141	33	+1	+0.7
King 0.2	276	—	+12	+4.6
King 0.3	128	6	n.e.	n.e.
Sheladit	206	25	n.e.	n.e.
Sheladit op	141	11	n.e.	n.e.
Lachish	130	1	n.e.	n.e.
Lachish 0.1	230	3	n.e.	n.e.
Lachish op	340	—	n.e.	n.e.

Electrical Machinery, Electronics, Optics

Supervision op C	121	—
Services		
Delek r	1131	38
Harel 1	412	148
Harel 5	163	n.a.
Lightage 0.1	291	7
Lightage 0.5	177	60
Cold Store 0.1	6300	1
Cold Store 1	3300	3
Israel Elec. r		no trading
Bond Ware 0.1	229	140
Bond Ware 0.5	145	112
Bond Ware op	65	42
Consort Hold 1	159	194
Consort 0.5	81	99
Consort op A	51	39
Kopel 1	167	8
Kopel op	70	12

Art Roth
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frankel
Editor

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Assad raises the ante

REPORTS from Damascus following U.S. envoy Donald Rumsfeld's meeting with President Hafez Assad over the weekend suggest that Syria has no intention of making life easy for the Americans — despite some recent reports of a thaw in U.S.-Syrian relations, starting with the release of captured American airman Robert Goodman two weeks ago.

According to these reports Mr. Assad agreed to a face-to-face meeting with President Ronald Reagan, which would presumably take place in a European capital next month. But on substance the Syrian head-of-state showed, if anything, no sign whatever of softening. He made it plain to Mr. Rumsfeld that, in his view, progress in the stalled Lebanese national reconciliation talks should precede any effort to improve security in and around Beirut — indicating that Syria had effectively vetoed implementation of the Saudi-mediated plan to separate Christian, Druse and Shi'ite forces in the capital area.

That, as Mr. Assad doubtless realizes, is a blow to American hopes for an early withdrawal of the marines from Beirut — as progress at the reconciliation talks could only come at the expense of last May's Lebanese-Israeli accord, which Syria continues to oppose and which Washington continues to support.

Accordingly, although he could view an American withdrawal from Beirut as a significant political victory, the Syrian president must feel he can afford to wait a little longer and achieve this same result on even more advantageous terms.

For it must be plain to him by now that domestic pressure is growing on Mr. Reagan to get the marines out as quickly as possible — and that, as this pressure continues to mount, Washington is going to find it increasingly difficult to refuse Syria's conditions for cooperation in facilitating a pullout by making possible some form of lasting pacification in Lebanon.

The primary condition, which has been spelled out repeatedly in the past several months, is that Israel leave Lebanon with no overt political gains from "Operation Peace for Galilee." This would mean an Israeli withdrawal unlinked to a reciprocal Syrian evacuation of eastern and northern Lebanon, and the scrapping, if not of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement *in toto*, then at least of those clauses in it that go beyond guaranteeing Israel's security interests along its northern border.

Any Israeli plan to bring the IDF back home from Lebanon must similarly contend with this Syrian attitude.

Let them eat cake

DECEMBER's price rise of 11.6 per cent, which brought the annual inflation rate for 1983 to a record 190 per cent, is just one per cent short of the magic figure of 12.7 that would have pegged the next cost-of-living allowance at 90 per cent of the inflation in the last three months. Wage earners will therefore be compensated for 85 per cent of the loss of their purchasing power.

That this statistical miracle did not happen by itself is evident: the Treasury timed its latest price increases so as not to have them affect the December index. This is, of course, not the first time in the history of Israel's inflation that the government has manipulated the price index in this manner. But it establishes some kind of first for the cynicism with which wage earners have been made to lose yet another 5 per cent of their real wages after already having lost some 30 per cent in the past three months.

It should therefore come as no surprise that the labour market is seething. Strikes and sanctions have already spread throughout the public sector, and the only reason they have not yet developed into a full-scale general strike is that the civil servants and other public-sector workers are too hard pressed to endanger payment of even the meagre salaries on which the great majority of them subsist.

However, unless there is a change soon, the pot is bound to boil over, and spread from the public sector to the rest of the economy. The damage that could result might far outweigh any of the gains the Treasury hopes to achieve by massively using inflation to tax away what it euphemistically calls "disposable income," but which in reality means wage income and little else but wage income.

While wages are linked to 85 per cent of the rise in the consumer price index in each quarter, current prices charged by those who make a living from a profit margin of one kind or another are, as everyday experience shows, pegged to the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar — the profit margins included. A shrinking sales volume, in other words, has no effect on prices and profit margins.

In all this ominous development, the question of the distribution of the burden looms largest — distribution among the government's priorities, and distribution among different social classes. Hardest hit, as always, are the lower income groups, as is glaringly evident from the fact that food prices, always accounting for a larger part of their expenditure than among the more affluent, have risen again by more than the average price increases.

In fairness it should be conceded that the Treasury has not failed to broadcast in advance what it intends to do. It has stated clearly that it wants to reduce private consumption by 7 per cent and to do so real wages will have to shrink by 12 per cent. Which means, simply, that the Treasury accepts that the living standards of the affluent will not be affected, while those of wage earners will have to fall enough to attain the overall target.

What, then, is to be done? The Histadrut's Secretary-General, Yehoram Meshel, reacting to yesterday's news, suggested that whenever inflation rises more than 10 per cent a month, workers should be paid a cost-of-living allowance every month, instead of once every three months. This would be an improvement on the existing situation, but it would still mean that workers are expected to contribute far more than their fair share to rescuing the economy.

Much more far-reaching measures are called for to equalize the unevenly distributed burden.

A real alternative in the territories

By AMNON DOTAN

A FALSE impression of consensus has been created in Israel since Yasser Arafat's debacle in Tripoli by the calls both from the Likud government and from the opposition for a dialogue with the Jordanians and the Palestinians to save the Camp David peace process.

The opposition ritually declares its strong objection to annexation of the occupied territories and to the settlements there, and proclaims its willingness to talk about a territorial compromise with Jordan and those Palestinians in the territories known to be supporters of Hussein.

But some elements in the Likud also look towards these "pro-Jordanian" Palestinians. This should surprise no one, as these Palestinians are not prepared to take the initiative and assert a claim to leadership in place of the PLO. They do not even openly reject the PLO "National Covenant" and proclaim their acceptance of the Camp David Accords in its stead — for this would mean taking the risk of asking King Hussein to join the political process in their name.

The Likud knows that these "pro-Jordanians" are actually the key to perpetuating the status quo and therefore makes appeals precisely to them — knowing full well that it will lead nowhere.

Likewise, Prime Minister Shamir, like Begin before him, has broadcast calls to Hussein to start talks, knowing full well that he cannot defy the Arab world and revive the Camp David process. Hussein is bound by the decision of the 1974 Rabat Conference, which recognized the PLO as the Palestinians' sole legitimate representative.

Meanwhile, the Civil Administration in the occupied territories allows the PLO to reassert its dominance there. Its head, Tat-Aluf Binayamin Ben-Eliezer, thereby provides the government with a perfect alibi for its annexationist policy: we want to continue with Camp David, but there is no one to talk to among the Palestinians and

Hussein refuses to join the negotiations. So the government is able to argue that additional settlements in the territories will not threaten the peace process.

THE PROBLEM facing the opposition today is not one of declarations or "plans," but what actually is to be done. Clear statements of principles are important, but they are no substitute for activity aimed at changing the political situation in the territories.

If the opposition truly want to revive the stalled peace process, they must abandon the futile repetition of outworn catchwords. Instead, they must encourage every Palestinian in the territories who is willing to declare his support for the Camp David process and to mobilize Palestinian public opinion against the PLO's sterile obstructionism.

The opposition has it in its power to encourage an anti-PLO Palestinian movement that will call for recognition of Israel, the cessation of anti-Israeli terror, and direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel. Such a movement would also oppose the PLO's terror against peace-seeking Palestinians, the Arab Rejectionist Front and the Likud government's annexationist policy.

THIS IS NO pipe-dream. Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have already, at grave personal risk, declared themselves against PLO terror and taken the first steps to establish a Palestinian peace party. They have drawn up a platform and are working vigorously to win over Palestinian public opinion.

Thousands of Palestinians have identified with this movement, headed by Muhammad Nasser, an engineer, of Dura village near Hebron. But the Israel Civil Administration has banned the movement, forbidden the publication of its platform, and even arrested Nasser. He has been stripped of the

weapons previously issued for his self-defence against the assassins of the PLO, which has condemned him to death as a traitor.

The Civil Administration persists in harassing and defaming him, but he and his comrades are continuing with their political activity. In mid-November, more than a hundred Palestinians and Israelis met at his home: sheikhs, mukhtars, and political leaders from the Hebron area sat side by side with members of the Israeli "Way to Peace" movement and such literary figures as Aharon Meged, Hanoch Bartov, Omer Hillel and Haim Guri.

The Israeli opposition must foil the Likud government's efforts to suppress the Palestinian "peaceniks." This intransigent government does at least understand that the emergence of a strong Palestinian peace movement would compel it to resume the peace process — whose inevitable result would be an agreement based on compromise. But the opposition today is, in effect, cooperating with the government by ignoring Muhammad Nasser and his peace movement.

This puts in question the sincerity of the opposition's commitment to the Camp David process and destroys its credibility in the eyes of the Palestinians as a partner for real negotiations, thereby weakening the arguments of the Palestinian peaceniks.

A MODEL already exists for an activist Israeli opposition to the Likud government's policy of creeping annexation: the "Way to Peace" movement, which seeks to cooperate with any Palestinian in the territories who is willing to stand up and be counted in favour of Camp David.

By putting obstacles in the way of opposition activism, the Likud government will only increase doubts as to whether it really wants to talk with anyone on the Palestinian-Jordanian side. Flushed out from behind its sanctimonious

Dry Bones



smokescreen, the government will have to openly repudiate its commitment to the Camp David Accords — which were ratified by the overwhelming majority of the Knesset — only to be forced finally to bow to the pressure of outraged Israeli and world public opinion and allow the peace process to proceed.

A real fighting opposition must awaken Israeli public opinion to the alternatives the country actually faces. The annexationists now portray the Palestinians as PLO adherents who, to a man, reject Camp David accords. This completely mistaken image is reinforced by the Civil Administration, which permits PLO agitation while repressing the anti-PLO Palestinians.

Once the Palestinian peace movement has gathered momentum, thanks to the intervention of the Israeli opposition, public opinion here will be transformed, as it was by Sadat's arrival in Jerusalem. Israelis will then realize that they have a real alternative to the Likud's approach: the probability of reaching peace and security ar-

rangements through negotiations with the Palestinians and the Jordanians, instead of the perpetuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict through the continued occupation of the territories and their eventual annexation.

Furthermore, the opposition will thereby actually increase its chances of winning power. It will be recalled that many Israelis dropped their resistance to the idea of withdrawal from Sinai after Sadat's initiative and the Camp David Accords opened a new vista of peace with Egypt. By proving the existence of a real peace alternative on the eastern front and demonstrating that the Likud government is incapable of seizing the opportunity, the opposition would surely win over many Israelis who now support the government.

The opposition can no longer afford to stumble on in its well-worn rut. Now is the time to act boldly for the sake of peace.

The writer is a freelance journalist who specializes in Arab and West Bank affairs.

Getting in the limelight

By SHEVAH WEISS

shameful living conditions of Lod's Arab population — a disgrace for the Jewish state — as an urgent motion for the agenda, nobody cared. The press was not interested in so "trivial" an issue or in the man who was sufficiently shocked to bring it up in the House. The story of David Suissa — that was something else.

The case of David Suissa was not the first drug case in which an Israeli was arrested, apparently led astray in the country's ever-thickening underworld jungle. The fathers of these sons usually remain anonymous, to bear their pain and shame in private. Not so in the case of Suissa.

READERS' LETTERS

BANK OF ISRAEL, WAKE UP!

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — David Krivine's articles are usually thought-provoking and to the point. The report, in your issue of December 30, of his interview with Mr. Japhet, head of the Bank Leumi group, is no exception. No doubt, most readers will remain, as I was, unconvinced by Mr. Japhet's attempt to argue away the banks' responsibility for the October crisis.

There is, however, one issue which was not touched upon, but which is of crucial importance. I refer to the matter of the banks' capital ratios. As is (or should be) well known, depositors have the status of unsecured creditors of the banks. They must rely for their security on the fact that the banks' own capital is there to bear the brunt of any losses there may be. However, all over the world, the ratios of capital to deposits (of banks) are rather small, generally,

MAD CHOICE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The decision of Herut to nominate Ariel Sharon to head the Aliya Department of the Jewish Agency boggles the imagination. We must indeed have entered the year of 1984 where war is peace and lies are truth if such a man, with his record and views, could even be considered for such a post.

We already know that he has no shame, but Herut should have some consideration for the honour of the commission which spelled out his errors in the matter of Sabra and Shatila and which resulted in his forced resignation from the defence ministry.

This man, whose responsibility for involving Israel in the war in Lebanon — which he managed to call Peace for Galilee — is enormous and who represents the direct antithesis of the great moral ideas of Judaism and Zionism was hardly the person to place in charge of the department which deals with Zionism's prime mitzva, aliya.

Prof. REUVEN HAMMER
Jerusalem.

ISLE OF PINES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I have an appeal for help from an American academic who is looking for information about the small Jewish community which lived on the Isles of Pines, Cuba, from about 1905 until about 1930. Perhaps a Post reader can help or suggest possible leads. I can be contacted at 30 Mevo Harari, Jerusalem 97875, or by phoning 02-819434.

BERNARD COHEN
Jerusalem.

For the duration of the postal workers' strike, letters to the editor of The Jerusalem Post, intended for publication may be submitted to any office of the paper:

Jerusalem, Rehov Yirmiyahu, near the central bus terminal or c/o Government Press Office, Beit Agron, Rehov Hillel.

Tel Aviv, 11 Rehov Carlebach; Haifa, 16 Rehov Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel.

THE GERMAN-JEWISH DIALOGUE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In 1981, you published a letter to the editor by a Mr. Dessaur. In that letter, the author wrote: "Yes, I still hate the Germans and all those who deal with them."

A German girl on vacation in Israel read it. As a result, a German ninth-grade class wrote a reply, which you also published. They argued that at the time of the Nazis, they were not yet born and therefore their generation could not be blamed for the Nazis' crimes.

I think The Post's readers should know about the extraordinary correspondence which your publication initiated. I happened to witness the outcome during my visit to Germany in December 1983. (I was invited to lecture about the kibbutz.) One of the places where I spoke was the Hochschule Gymnasium. Prior to the lecture, Mrs. Machelers, of the German-Israeli Cooperation Society, took me to a very special exhibition: it was the documentation of probably the first group correspondence between German students and Jews from all over the world. (More than 100 letters were received.)

In addition to the exhibition, the

Kibbutz Netzer Sereni.

correspondence also had the following results:

A book with the reprints of the many letters was published.

The Israel Embassy and the Jewish Community in Duesseldorf were contacted.

Hundreds of pupils in the gymnasium along with their teachers came to see the exhibition.

German TV and radio stations as well as newspapers covered the event.

An Israel Week was organized during which lectures were given by embassy and Jewish representatives as well as by me.

Finally the class intends to come for a visit to Israel.

I strongly recommend that an organized effort be made to translate the visit of this class into something more than just a touristic one. I invite every person and institution wishing to meet or somehow contribute to their visit (due for summer 1984) to contact me for further details, that, while bearing in mind the horrible past, we should construct a bridge between our people.

ARI LIPINSKI



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Knesset restaurant for MKs or electing the representatives of the media, especially those from the small screen. Sitting in the plenary session is a waste of time, unless the cameras are rolling.

□ Become involved in quarrels — in your faction, on the Knesset floor, anywhere and on any subject, as long as someone is reporting.

□ Find yourself a good spokesman with a flare for P.R. and good connections. Remember, you are a saleable commodity like deodorants and life insurance.

□ Specialize in clichés and slogans. Throw something clever, unconventional and provocative once or twice a week in the right direction.

□ Try to belong to a small party or faction. If you are a member of a large one, you have to work ten times as hard to stand out. A one-man faction is ideal.

□ If you don't have the stamina to stand alone or if you prefer company, find yourself a party with its own newspaper, such as Mapai (the Hamishmar) or the National Religious Party (HaNofti).

□ Last but not least, remember that if you persist in making yourself heard, and do so loudly and courageously on issues you believe to be important, especially if they cannot be shown to benefit you personally in any way, well, then, you are bound to be noticed — occasionally, as an eccentric.

The writer is a Labour Party MK and professor of political science at Tel Aviv University.

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